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132 b [old Board of Trade Virginia . 23

[Contains papers dated 1743 - 1747]

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The Answer of William Gooch Esqr. Lieutenant [P.25]
Governor and Commander in Chief of the
Colony and Dominion of Virginia to the
several Queries proposed by the Board of Trad.

2. 1st

What is the Scituation of the Colony under your Government, the Nature of the Country Soil and Climate? The Latitudes and Longitudes of the most considerable Places in it? Or the neighbouring French or Spanish Settlements? Have those Latitudes and Longitudes been settled by good Observations or only by common Computation? And from whence are the Longitudes computed?

2. 2d

What are the reputed Boundaries, and are any parts thereof disputed, and by whom?

Answer

The Boundaries of the Colony of Virginia as they were first established by the Charter of King James 1st Ao. 1606 were from Cape Comfort now called Henry 200 Miles North along the Sea Coast and the like distance South from the said Cape and West to the South Sea, together with all Islands in both Seas lying within 100 miles of the main Land. In which Tract is comprehended great part of that which is now called Carolina, all the Province of Maryland

and part of Pensilvania. But the Boundaries of Virginia as it is now circumscribed, are to the East and South East, the main Atlantick Ocean; on the South a Due West line from the Mouth of Carrotuck Inlet which lyes in the Latitude of 36°. 30. divides Virginia from North Carolina; and on the North a line from the Sea through that Istmus call'd the Eastern Shoar to the Bay of Chesapeak opposite to that part of Potomack River call'd Watkin's Point which lyes according to the best computation I can find in the Latitude of 37°. 57. And thence the said River Poto. mack divides this Country from Maryland unto the true Meridian of the first fountain of Potomack which is the utmost Boundary of Maryland Westward. And then Virginia resumes its antient Breadth and has no other Limits to the West, than what its first Royal Charter assigned it, and that is to the South Sea including the Island of California. But accounting its breadth from the West Line, which divides it from Carolina on the South, to the first fountain of Potomack on the North, it will extend to the back or Western side of Maryland as far as the Latitude of 40° North and so Northerly on the back of Pensilvania. This Situation is under the same Paralel with some of the finest Countrys in the World, and it is not to be doubted but that this Colo. [P. 36] ny is capable of the same Productions. Nor is the

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fertility of the Soil inferior to any of those Countrys, since with little labour and as little Manure every thing is propa-gated which the Planters have hitherto attempted to raise. The Air is temperate, rarely exceeding thirty Days of extream Heat in the Summer or the like Number of Cold in the Winter, and those frequently relieved by the interven-tion of cool and warm Breezes.

The Western Boundary is at present little known, nor much probability of its being fully discover'd in many Ages. It may suffice to describe that Boundary which is now well known, namely the great Ridge of Mountains and this is like to be the limits of the inhabited part of Virginia for many years, tho' beyond them we have many Settlements, unless a Discovery of some rich mines among these Mountains tempt more People to take up Land more westerly. In which case there is another Natural Boundary not far distant which will put a period to their Excursions, which is the Lakes Erij Huron &c described in the Travels Hennipin Lahontan and other French Writers. Whenever this Colony shall have extended its Settlements thus far, it is possible there may be some Contests with the French about the Boundaries; but at present there is no dispute as to the limits unless with Lord Fairfax the Pro-prietor of the Northern Neck, and with the In-dians, who since the Settlement of many Families

to the Westward of the great Mountains, lay claim to all the Lands on that side of them. The Proprietor of Maryland seems contented.

As to its Longitude by the best Observations of Masters of ships, concerning their Westing, Cape Henry at the Mouth of Cheaseapeake Bay, lyes in 75°.58'. from London.

2. 3d

In what manner are all the Courts of Law, Justice and Equity in your Government con-stituted? and by whom executed and administred?

Answer

As to the Administration of Justice. First, There are in each County Courts held monthly by Persons commission'd by the Governor who have not only the Power of Justices of the Peace, but have Cognizance of all Suits of what Value soever arising within their respective Jurisdictions, both at Common Law and in Chancery, except only such Criminal Offences as are punishable with the loss of Life or Member. And for the City of Williamsburg there is also a Court of Hustings held monthly before the Mayor Recorder and Aldermen for all Suits at Common Law arising within the Town, having equal Jurisdiction in all Suits at Comon Law with the County Courts. There is the

[p 37] like Court in the Borough of Norfolk. There are

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the inferior Courts in the Government, and from their Judgment an Appeal lyes to the General Court, the Appellant giving Security to prosecute the same with effect.

The General Court consists of the Governor and Members of the Council, any five whereof make a Quorum. This Court is held in April and October and has Jurisdiction of all Causes Real Personal and mixt at Common Law brought hither originally exceeding the Value of ten Pounds Sterling, Or by Appeal or Super. -sedeas, which is in the Nature of a Writ of Error, from the Inferior Courts. All Criminal Offences are here tryable. And it is also a Court of Chancery for Matters of great Value, but by a late Act of Assembly no Appeal or Supersedeas lyes from the Judgment or Decree of any Inferior Court unless the Debt or Damage or Thing in Demand (exclusive of the Costs) exceeds the Value of five Pounds, Excepting only where the Title or Bounds of Lands are in question. And from the General Court an Appeal lyes to the King in Council in any Cause of £300. Ster. and upwards.

Secondly for the prevention of long Im. -prisonments for Matters Criminal, there are two Courts of Oyer and Terminer held yearly, the one, the second Tuesday in June, the other the second Tuesday in December, wherein all Criminals that

happen to be committed after the respective General Courts are tried. The Judges here are only such as are Members of the Council and sit by the Governor's Commission pursuant to his Majestys Instructions in that behalf.

Thirdly, For the punishment of Slaves committing Capital Crimes of Oyer and Terminer is issued by the Gover. nor, directed to the Justices or other principal Inhabitants of the County where the Offence is committed to try the Offenders, on proof of the fact by Witnesses without any Jury. And upon Conviction the Commissioners award Execution and set a Value on the Slave. Which Valuation is afterwards paid the Owner by the General Assembly as an Encouragement to the People to discover the Vil. lanies of their Slaves.

Fourthly. For Breaches of Acts of Trade and for determining Controversies concerning Salvage, Mariners Wages, and all Maritime Affairs - There is a Court of Admiralty, held before a Judge constituted by Commission under the Seal of the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain. And to this Court belong an Advocate a Register and a Marshal appointed by the Governor, who is also by a Commission Vice-Admiral of all the Sea Coasts Rivers and Creeks within his Government. This Court is not held at any certain time, but is call'd and held as Business or Occasion requires. And from this Court an Appeal lyes to the King in Council. The Governor has also a Commission

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for the Tryal of Pyrates.

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Fifthly. There is the Court of the Commissary of the Lord Bishop of London which only meddles with the punishment of Immoralities of the Clergy, and proceeds by Monition, Suspension, or Deprivation as the Offence deserves And from hence there lies an Appeal to the Deligates appointed by his Majesty's Commission in England.

Having treated of the Justice of the Government, it may not be improper to mention here how his Majestys Mercy is dispensed to Offenders, who are proper Objects thereof. And herein such is the Grace and Favour of the Crown, that the Governor is invested with a Pow... of pardoning all Crimes and Offences, Treasons and Wilful Murder only excepted. And in these he has a power of repreiving until upon a fair representation of the Circumstances of the fact the King is pleas'd to signify his Commands for pardoning or executing the Sentence.

The Governor has also a power to Remit all Fines and Forfeitures accruing to the Crown under the Value of ten Pounds St. and if above he may suspend the levying of such Fines and Forfeitures accruing to the Crown until his Majesty's pleasure be known. But this Indulgence of the Crown is not extended to the Inhabitants of the Northern Neck, the Proprietors whereof have by their Charter all the Fines and Forfeitures, Felons

Goods and Deodands within the Limits of the six Countys between Rappahanock and Potomack Rivers.

Thus much for the Constitution of the Civil Government, so far as relates to the making and executing Laws, and the Administration of Justice.

For Matters of State there is a Council appointed by the King to be assisting with their advice to the Governor in all Matters touching the Kings Service. Such as the disposing of his Lands, the managing his Revenue, the nomination or Removal of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs and Coroners, and other Officers of Trust, who receive their Commissions from the Governor. For the better ordering the Tributary Indians and making War and Peace with Foreign Indian Nations and various other Matters which concern the publick Peace of the Government and which do not fall under the Direction of positive Laws.

2. 4.

What is the Trade of the Colony? The Number of Shipping, their Tunnage, and the Number of Sea. faring Men, with the respective Increase or Di-. minution of them within ten years past?

Answer

As to the Trade of the Colony exclusive of that which is carry'd on in British Shipping it is not considerable. It consists at present of four

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Ships, six or Seven Brigantines, two or three Snows, seven or eight Scooners, and five or six Sloops which are all that usually go to Sea, and computing [LR 297] these at eight Men one with another, the Sea faring Men amount to about 180. Natives with about fifty English Sailors discharged here or deserted. These Vessells are built in this Country and comonly sold in the West Indies. But as to the small Shallops which are constantly employ'd in the Bay in transporting the Country Commodities from one River to another their Crews can't properly be termid Sea Men being for the most part Planters and Sundry of them Negros and other Servants. Nor is the Alteration in this Trade for ten years past very considerable except only in general it is rather increas'd than diminish'd.

2. S.

What Quantities and Sorts of British Manufactures, do the Inhabitants annually take from hence?

Answer

The People of Virginia are supply'd from Great Britain, with all Sorts of Woollen Manufacture, such as Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Duffells, Cottons, Crapes, Rugge, Blan=kets, Norwich and other Stuffs and Stockings with all Sorts of Linnen as well of Germany and Holland as of British and Irish Manufactures with all Sorts of Hous=hold Furniture and wearing Apparel, with Callicoes,

Persians. Taffatys and other East India Silks. with all manner of Iron Ware, such as Locks, Hinges, Nailes, Carpenters, Joiners, and Smiths Tools, Axes, Hoes, small Anchors, fire Arms, and in general with Wines, Spices, Fruits, Loaf Sugar, Strong Beer, and other Necessaries for Families, the Value of which has been computed at 200,000 £. p Annd.

2. 6.

What Trade has the Colony under your Government with any foreign Plantations, or any part of Europe besides Great Britain? How is that Trade carry'd on? What Commodities do the People under your Government send to or receive from Foreign Plantations?

Answer

There is no Trade from hence to any part of Europe except Great Britain and Portugal To the former we have exported communibus Annis for these ten years past about 34,000 Hhds of Tobacco which on an Average has sold for above five Pounds St. p Hhd. amounting I may say in the whole to 180,000 £. About 8000 Barrells of Pitch Tar and Turpentine at 6. 8d. p Barrell is about 2670 £. Nine hundred Tun of Pigg Iron at £5 p Tun 4500 lb Twenty Thousand Deer and Beaver Skins at 2d. p lb 2,000 and some pipe Hogshead and Barrell Staves.

To Portugal and the Island of Madeira there

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have been also exported abt 20,000 Bushells of Wheat at 2d pBushell 2,000[t] Twelve Thousand Bushells of In-dian Corn at 1d pBushell 600[t]. Eight Thousand Pound of Bees Wax at 1d pPound 400[t]. Fifty Thousand pipe Staves 150[t]. and 20,000 Barrells of Beef and Pork In return whereof this Colony is supplyd with Wine of the Growth of that Country. And what is sent to Lisbon is remitted to London by Money or Bills of Exchange.

To the Islands in the West Indies belonging to his Majesty have been exported about 20,000 Barrs. of Pork and Beef at 2-10 pBarrell 24,000[t]. One hun-dred thousand Bushells of Indian Corn at 1d pBushell 5,000[t]. Some Bread and Flower. A large Quantity of Hogsheads and Barrells, Staves, Pease, Shingles Tallow and Myrtle Wax Candles; for which we have in return Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Money, Some Salt, Indigo Fremen-to Ginger, Coffee and Cocoa

From the Coast of Africa Slaves are imported.

To the Plantations of Foreign Nations this Colony has no Commerce.

To New England it annually exports (chief-ly in their Vessells which come to trade here) some Pork, Beef, Corn Tallow and some Hydes Pitch and Tar; for which this Colony receives Rum Sugar, Salt, Iron Ware Cheese, Wooden Ware and a few European

2. 7.

What Methods are us'd to prevent Illegal Trade, and are the same effectual?

Answer

For preventing Illegal Trade, the only Method that is or can be used is the Diligence of the Collectors and Naval Officers in their several Districts strictly to inspect the Cocquets and Certificates of the se-veral Vessells trading hither. And to examine what Commodities are landed out of them, many Ships and Vessells having been seized by their means and con-demned. And this may still prove effectual to prevent great Frauds. But after all it is impossible alto-gether to prevent the Running of small Quantities of prohibited Goods when there are so many Land-ing Places remote from the Inspection of any Officer. and the Country People ready upon all Occasions to assist the Offenders in concealment thereof. Riding Surveyors and Searchers along the Bay of Chesapeak especially in that part which lies nearest the Capes would be of great use to guard against such illegal Trading.

2. 8.

What is the Natural Produce of the Country. Staple Commodities and Manufactures besides Tobacco And what value thereof in Sterling Money may you export?

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Answer

As to the Natural Produce of the Country (there being no Manufactures besides Tobacco) the same may be collected from the Answer to the sixth Querie wherein are enumerated the cheif Commodities exported, the Estimate, whereof is there computed at

		£
8,000	Barrells of Pitch Tar and Turpentine at 6s. 8d. p. Barrell	2,670
900	Tunn of Pigg Iron at 5l. p. Tunn	4,500
20,000	Deer, & Beaver skins at 2s. p. £	2,000
20,000	Bushels of Wheat at 2s. p. Bushel	2,000
112,000	Bushels of Indian Corn at 1s. p. Bushl.	5,600
8,000	Pound of Bees Wax at 1d. p. £	400
20,000	Barrels of Pork & Beef at 2l. 5s. p. Barl.	24,000
30,000	Pipe Staves at 3l. p. Thousand	150
		41,250

(R 30

12.9.

What Mines are there?

Answer.

Mines of Iron Oar are found in many Places of this Colony and five Furnaces for Melting thereof have been set up, but meeting with little Encouragement, they decline And a very considerable One is this year broke up. Attempts have been made to work upon some Copper Mines but not being attended with Success have been dropt. Many Signs

there are also of Lead, Tin and Antimony in places near the great Mountains but for want of Persons skill'd in the Searches and money'd Men to try Experiments it is probable these and other richer Metals may for many years remain undiscover'd.

2. 10.

What is the Number of Inhabitants Whites and Blacks?

2. 11.

Are the Inhabitants increased, or decreased within these last ten years?

Answer

The Number of Inhabitants Whites and Blacks is about One hundred and thirty Thousand, (I reckon 42.000 Blacks & 88,000 Whites) which for these ten years last past are increas'd near twenty Thousand, mostly by white People.

2. 12.

What is the Number of the Militia.?

Answer

The Militia is One hundred and seventy six Companies of Foot, and one hundred and two Troops of Horse and reckoning the Companies one with Another at sixty Men each and the Troops at fifty each they are in the whole about sixteen Thousand Men. They are made up of all free Male Persons above twenty one years of age and under sixty. For the

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better regulation whereof each County has its County Lieutenant, a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major and some large Countys have two Majors And under these are the Captains and Subalterns of the several Troops and Companies who train and exercise the Soldiers at their private Musters. There has been some time past appointed an Adjutant whose Business it is to instruct the Officers and Soldiers in the Use and Exercise of their Arms. And he has made a good Progress therein and it is hoped by this means the Militia will be brought to a more regular Discipline and fitter for Service than ever heretofore. Besides the Country People want a good deal of polishing and on that Account these regular Exercises will be of great Benefit to the Country.

2. 13.

What Forts and Places of Defence are there within your Government?

Answer.

We have no more than One Fort which I have lately built at the Mouth of James River where was formerly a Battery. And one Battery at York Town [p. 33] and another at Gloucester over against it. But these Forts and Batteries can only serve for a Protection to the Merchant Ships against Pyrates or Privateers that might pursue them into these Rivers, no ways tenable

against an Enemy that has force enough to attack them by Land. These Batteries being erected in the year 1721 on platforms of Wood soon went to decay as did also the Carryages which are now supplyd with new Ones. It is much to be wishd that the Colony was in a Condition to build Forts of some more durable Materials than these Batteries are. But the charge of regular Fortifications together with the Ex-pence of maintaining sufficient Guards therein (without which they would become rather a Snare than a Defence) is an undertaking too great for the small Funds the Assembly are permitted to raise.

2. 14.

What Number of Indians have you and how are they inclind?

2. 15.

What is the Strength of the Neighbouring Indians?

Answer

The Number of Indians Tributary to this Government are reduced to a small Number. The Remains of the Maherin and Nansemond Nations are by Running the Boundaries fallen within the Limits of North Carolina. The Saponies and other petty Nations associated with them being disturbed by the Tuscaruros are retird out of Virginia, to the Cattaw-baws, so that there remain only the Pamunkies

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on york River and them reduced to a very in-
considerable number. And the Nottoways on the
South side of James River whose strength exceeds
not fifty fighting Men. Both these Nations are seated
amongst the English Settlements, and hitherto have
lived in Peace and Amity with them.

We have no Indian Nations of any strength
nearer than the five Nations under the Government of
New York on the North. And the Cattawbaws and Chera-
kees within the Bounds of Carolina to the South West.
Both of them near 400 Miles from the Inhabitants of Vir-
ginia. With these we endeavour to cultivate friendship
as they appear to be Barriers between us and the no-
Western Indians in league with the French and Spaniards.
But as they have of late disturbed our Settlement on
the West side of the Mountains under the pretence of
claiming that Land which they insist upon our paying
them for, we have lately had some Skirmishes with
them (in which there has been as much blood shed
on their side as ours) provoked thereto by their In-
sults proceeding from a View of Obliging us to purchase
our Safety which we are endeavouring to do.

2.17.

What effect have the French and Spanish Settle-
ments on the Continent of America upon his Majesty's
Plantations especially on your Colony?

[P. 93] Answer

Virginia is so remote from either the French or Spanish Settlements on the Continent of America that there is no communication between us and either of them, and the nearest to this Colony is the French, if at this time they have any Settlements on the Lakes. But if they only possess what they some years ago abandoned, their Fort on Lac St. Clair, they are yet 200 Miles distant from our Frontier Inhabitants, but it is certain that their Traders between Canada and their new Settlement on the Missisipi make their Tour annually nearer to the Frontier Settlements of Virginia, since crossing the Lake Erie, which lyes about sixty or seventy Miles West of our Mountains they ascend the River Miamis in their Canoes and thence by a short Land Carryage pass into the great River Occabock and with its stream are carryd into the Missisipi not far from their new Colony. So that in this Passage they make use of two Rivers which have their Source in the Virginia Mountains And it is reasonable to believe that whenever they have more People on that side the Mountains the natural Curiosity of that Nation will lead them to make Discoveries to which the Course of these two Rivers will soon guide them, And from thence they may easily perceive the manner of our Settlements dispersed and defenceless. Except what

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the Difficulty of passing over such a large Ridge of Mountains affords. They are reckond about eight or ten and in some places twelve Miles over. And what effort such a finding out may have in case of a Rupture between the two Nations, may be easily foreseen.

2. 18.

What is the Revenue and Annual Produce arising within your Government? And how is it appropriated?

Answer

The Revenue arising within this Government is two Shillings Ster. on every Hhd of Tobacco exported allowing an allowance of 10^{t} p Cent to the Masters of Ships for paying it in Bills of Exchange

Secondly, Fifteen Pence p Ton on all Ships and Vessells trading here commonly calld Port Duties.

Thirdly, Six Pence p Head on every Passenger imported.

Fourthly, Fines and Forfeitures for Breaches of the Penal Laws, Contempts of Courts of Justice, Breaches of the Peace or Conviction of Felons or Trespassers.

Fifthly, Rights for taking up Land which is five Shillings for every fifty Acres.

The three first Branches of the Revenue are appropriated by the Act of Assembly for raising the same as are also the Forfeitures for Breaches of Penal Laws for and towards the Support of the Government and its contingent Charges and for maintaining Forts

Q. 3rd

and Fortifications.

The casual Fines and Forfeitures in the fourth Branch were first appropriated to the Support of the Government by Warrant from King Charles the second, and have continued so ever since. The last Branch of the Rights was established by the Order of the Go. vernor and the Council in the year 1699 to supply the Defect of Importation Rights, on which only People were then entitled to take up Lands, and since that time has made a considerable Addition to the Revenue. All these several Branches amount one year with an other for these ten years past to £4.000 p. Annt or near that Summ.

2. 19.

What are the Ordinary and Extraordinary Ex. pences of your Government?

2. 20.

What are the Establishments Civil and Military within your Government? And by What Authority do the Officers Civil and Military hold their Places?

Answer

The Ordinary Expences of the Government in. cluding the Governor and Council and all other es. tablish'd Officers Sallerys amount to £3,391. p. Annt

The Extraordinary Expences are not easy to be computed, because they rise or fall as the Exigencies

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of the Government require. But if it be demanded what the Casual Expences may amount to when no extra. .ordinary Accidents happen. It is answer'd that the Charge of Expresses and Messengers, of repairing the Governor's House, and other Incidents come to about 300ᵗ ᵖ ann. But on Extraordinary Occasions, such as the Alarms of Indians by Land, or Foreign Enemies by Sea. Repairing of Batteries, Removing of great Guns, Ammu. .nition &c from One Place to another, Dispatching Or. .ders to the Militia. These and such like Service. have .cost double that Summ.

The Establishments paid out of the standing Revenue are as follow

To the Governor ᵖ ann^{r}	2,000
To the Gentlemen of the Council	600
To the Judges and Officers of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer	
To the Auditor General of the Plantations under y^{e} Great Seal	1..
To the Sollicitor of the Virginia affairs by appointment of y^{e} Gover^{r}	100
To the King's Attorney General	70
To the Clerk of the Council by Commission from the Governor for Salary and all Necessaries for the Council Office	100
To the Adjutant by Commission from the Governor	150
To the Armourer at Williamsburg by the Governors Warrant	12
To the Gunners of the several Batteries by Commission from the Govern.	
Allowance to Ministers preaching before the General Courts six Sundays in the Year	12
	£3,391:

a further Allowance of 40s for each Sermon preach'd before the General Assembly when it sits.

The Receiver General holds his Place by a Warrant under the Kings Sign Manual and has a Salary of 5 l. p. Cent. on all the Money he receives.

The Deputy Auditor who acts by Commission from the Auditor General of the Plantations has the like Salary of 5 l. p. Cent. on all the Revenues he Audits.

The Bishop of London's Commissary has an Annual Salary out of the Quit Rents of 100 l.

The Attorney General has an additional Salary out of the same Fund of 70 l. p. ann.

These are the only Establishments charged on the Standing Revenue.

Endorsed. Virginia / Col.o Gooch's Answer to / Queries from the Lords Commiss.rs / for Trade & Plantations, relating / to the present State of Virginia. / Rec.d with his Letter, dated / y.e 22.d of August 1743 / V. 40. / Rec.d Octob.r y.e 25.th / Read —— 27.th } 1743. /

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[P.M.?]

The Acco[t] of his Majesty's Revenue of 2[d] phogshead & Duties within this V: 34.
Colony of Virginia from the 25[th] of October 1742 to the 25[th] of April 1743

The Receiver General doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows.

To Ballance of the last Acco[t]	£	3921.	3. 10
The Acco[t] of the Upper District of James River		320.	1. 10¾
The Acco[t] of the Lower District of James River		196.	16. 9
The Acco[t] of the District of York River		316.	5. 7
The Acco[t] of the District of Rappahannock River		252.	5. 8¾
The Acco[t] of the District of South Potomack		174.	16. 7
The Acco[t] of the Port of Accomack		109.	2. – 2
The Acco[t] of Sundry Rights of Land Sold		326.	1. 7
The Acco[t] of Fines and Forfeitures		28.	17. –
	£	5665.	14. –

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself by the payment of the following Sums

By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Governor	£	1000. – –
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Council		300. – –
By a Warr[t] to the Judges & other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Terminer		100. – –
By a Warr[t] for half a years Salary to the Auditor of the Plantations		50. – –
By a Warr[t] for half a years Salary to the Solicitor of the Virginia affairs		50. – –
By a Warrant for half a years Salary to the Attorney General		35. – –
By a Warrant for half a years Salary to the Clerk of the Council		50. – –
By a Warrant to the Ministers attending one General Court		6. – –
By a Warrant for half a years Salary to the Armourer		9. – –
By a Warr[t] for half a years Salary to the Gunners of the Batteries		23. 10. –
By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governors house		48. 14. 11
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges		96. 11. 10
By Allowance to the Receiver General of ½ p[Cent] on £1445. 9. 5 for Negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London		7. 4. 6
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 p[Cent] on £1769. 8. –		88. 8. 5
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum		88. 8. 5
So that the Sums Disburst Amounts to	£	2259. 10. 1
And there will remain due to Ballance this Acco[t]		3431. 4. 9
	£	5690. 14. 10

John Grymes Rec[r] Gen[l]

[No. 10.]

August the 4th 1743.

I have Examined the within Acco^t of his Majesty's Revenue Commencing the 25th of October 1742 and End-ing the 25th of April 1743 and have Compared every Article with its proper Voucher produced by John Grymes Esq^r Receiver General and find the **Charge** there of amounting to Five thousand six hundred ninety Pounds eleven shilling & ten pence and the **Discharge** to Two thousand two hundred fifty nine Pounds ten shillings & one penny both truly Stated So that there is due to his Majestys **Re-venue** for **Ballance** of this Acco^t Three thou-sand four hundred thirty one Pounds one shilling and nine pence Sterling.

John Blair
D. Aud^r

August the 4th 1743.

The within Acco^t Compared & Examined by John Blair Esq^r Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council & Sworn to by John Grymes Esq^r Receiver General

William Gooch

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

[P.15]
V:39.

The Acco.t of his Majesty's Revenue of Quitrents &c.t from the 25th of April 1742 to the 25th of April 1743 Arising within this Colony of Virginia.

The Receiver General doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows.

To Ballance of the last Acco.t	£1234. 4. 10
To the Quitrents of the Northern Neck for the Year 1742	6. 13. 4
To the Acco.t of Compositions for Escheated Lands	13. 9. —

Quitrents for the Year 1742.

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid for in Money or Tobacco	Allowance p.d in the peoples Hands	Tobacco due after Allowance	Rate	Paid in Money & Amount of Tobacco sold
Amelia	140000	£ 140. —. —	10	£ 14. —. —		£ 126. —. —
Ditto	18420	4436	30 p.C	2919	11/7	16. 10.
Accomack	104920	£ 104. 16. 5½	10	£ 10. 1. 10½		94. 8. 8
Ditto	120575	28938	10 p.C	2446	10/.	122. 8. 2
Brunswick	150000	£ 150. —. —	10	£ 15. —. —		135. —. —
Ditto	19003	4560¾	30 p.C	3001	11/.	16. 10. 1
Carolina	254946	£ 254. 18. 11	10	£ 25. 9. 10½		229. 9. —½
Charles City	60000	£ 60. —. —	10	£ 6. —. —		54. —. —
Elizabeth City	32000	£ 32. —. —	10	£ 3. 4. —		28. 16. —
Essex	139962	£ 139. 19. 7½	10	£ 13. 19. 11		125. 19. 4
Gloucester	165986	£ 165. 19. 8¾	10	£ 16. 11. 11¾		149. 7. 9
Goochland	250000	£ 250. —. —	10	£ 25. —. —		225. —. —
Ditto	24842	5962	30 p.C	3923	11/11	23. 7. 5
Hanover	412064	£ 412. 1. 3½	10	£ 41. 4. 1½		370. 17. 2
Henrico	319451	£ 319. 9. —¼	10	£ 31. 18. 10¾		287. 10. 1½
James City	86769	£ 86. 15. 4¾	10	£ 8. 13. 6¾		78. 1. 10

Counties Names	Number of Acres granted for	Paid for in Money or Tobacco	Allowance p.C. to the people & Sheriff	Tobacco due after said allowances	Sold at p100	Paid in Money Amount of the Tobacco Sold
Isle of Wight	130000	£ 130.--.-	10 £ 13.--.-	.....	....	117.--.-
Ditto	5630	1351	20 ℔ 6	1016	11/11	6.1.1
King William..	75000	£ 75.--.-	10 £ 7.10.-	.....	.....	67.10.-
King & Queen...	130000	£ 130.--.-	10 £ 13.--.-	.....	.....	117.--.-
Middlesex	74809	£ 74.16.2½	10 £ 7.9.7½	.....	.....	67.6.7
Nansemond	90000	£ 90.--.-	10 £ 9.--.-	.....	.....	81.--.-
Norfolk	124668½	£ 124.12.4½	10 £ 12.9.4	.....	.....	112.4.-½
Northampton ...	98754	£ 98.15.1	10 £ 9.17.6	.....	.....	88.17.7
Ditto	7002	1680½	10 ℔ 6	1422	10/	7.2.2
New Kent	70000	£ 70.--.-	10 £ 7.--.-	.....	.....	63.--.-
Orange	200000	£ 200.--.-	10 £20.--.-	.....	.....	180.--.-
Ditto	92002	22080	30 ℔ 6	14529	11/8	84.15.-
Prince George....	100000	£ 100.--.-	10 £ 10.--.-	.....	.....	90.--.-
Ditto	2637	633	20 ℔ 6	476	10/9	2.11.2
Princess Anne...	119291	£ 119.5.10	10 £ 11.18.7	.....	.....	107.7.3
Spotsylvania...	236663	£ 236.13.3½	10 £ 23.13.3½	.....	.....	212.19.11½
Surry	256222	£ 256.4.5½	10 £ 25.12.5½	.....	.....	230.12.-
Ditto	5880	1411	20 ℔ 6	1062	11/10	64.5.8
Warwick	39320	£ 39.6.5	10 £ 3.16.7½	.....	....	36.7.9½
York	70195	£ 70.3.10½	10 £ 7.0.4½	.....	....	63.3.6½
						3923.17.5¾
						£ 16163.4.11¾

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Brought Over £16162 4 11¾

Arrears of Quitrents paid in the Year 1742.

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid for in Money or Tobacco	Allowance p℔ to the people & Sheriffs	Tobacco due after said allowances	Sold at p℔	Paid in Money & Amount of the Tobacco sold
Amelia	57106	£ 57. 2. 1½	10 £ 5. 8. 2¼	.....	....	£ 51. 7. 11
Brunswick	53376	£ 53. 7. 6¼	10 £ 5. 6. 9	.....	....	48. -- 9½
Caroline	952½	£ 0. 19. -¾	10 £ 0. 1. 10¾	-----	....	... 17. 2
Ditto	57592	£ 57. 11. 10	10 £ 5. 15. 2	.....	....	51. 16. 8
Ditto for 1739	30000	£ 30. -- -	10 £ 3 -- -	.....	.....	27. -- -
Charles City...	782	£ 0. 15. 8	10 £ 0. 1. 6¾	.....	.....	... 14. 15
Ditto	47823	£ 47. 16. 5½	10 £ 4. 15. 7¾	.....	....	43. -- 9¾
Essex	2694	£ 2. 13. 11	10 £ 0. 5. 4	.....	....	2. 8. 7
Gloucester	2060	£ 2. 1. 2½	10 £ 0. 4. 1½	.....		1. 17. 1
Goochland	196274	£ 196. 5. 5¾	10 £ 19. 12. 6¾	.....		176. 12. 11½
Ditto for 1740	6834	£ 68. 6. 10	10 £ 6. 16. 8	.....	....	61. 10. 2
Hanover	9399	£ 9. 7. 11¾	10 £ 0. 18. 9¢	.....	.....	8. 9. 2½
Ditto	160565	£ 160. 11. 3¾	10 £ 16. 1. 1½	.....	....	144. 10. 2½
Henrico	54884	£ 5. 9. 8¾	10 £ 0. 10. 11¾	.....	....	4. 12. 8¢
Isle of Wight..	127308	£ 127. 6. 2	10 £ 12. 14. 7¢	.....		114. 11. 6¢
K. Wm for 1740	19332	£ 19. 6. 7¾	10 £ 1. 18. 7¾	.....	....	17. 8. -
King & Queen	81268	£ 81. 5. 4¢	10 £ 8. 2. 6½	.....	.....	73. 2. 10
Ditto for 1740	28731	£ 28. 14. 7¢	10 £ 2. 17. 5½	.....	.....	25. 17. 2
Middlesex	1333	£ 1. 6. 8	10 £ 0. 2. 8	.....		1. 4. -
Nansemond..	109884	£ 109. 17. 8½	10 £ 10. 19. 9¼	.....		98. 17. 11

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid for in Money or Tobacco	Allowance pd to the people by Sheriffs	Tobacco due after said allowances	Sold at £100	Paid in Money for amount of the Tobacco Sold	
Norfolk	600	£ 0. 12. -	10	£ 0. 1. 2		10. 10	
Orange for 1740	14000	£ 14. - . -	10	£ 1. 8. -		12. 12. -	
Hallifax for 1738	57654	£ 57. 13. 1	10	£ 5. 15. 4		51. 17. 9	
Princess Anne	1022	£ 1. - . 5½	10	£ 0. 2. - ¿		18. 5	
Spotsylvania	1950	£ 1. 19. -	10	£ 0. 3. 10¾		1. 15. 1¼	
Surry	2806	£ 2. 16. 1½	10	£ 0. 5. 7¼		2. 12. 6¼	
Warwick	1770	£ 1. 15. 5	10	£ 0. 3. 6¼		1. 11. 10½	
York	510	£ 0. 10. 2½	10	£ 0. 1. - ¿		9. 2¼	
							1026. 11. 5½
							£ 1789. 16. 5

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself

By paid on his late Majestys Warrant to the Assignee of Henry Rainsford Esqr. for £500 pr annum for 31 Years from Mid. summer 1717 One Years Annuity to Ladyday 1743 ..... £ 500. -.-

By paid to the Right Honble Horatio Walpole on his Majestys Warrant One Years allowance Ending this day ..... 150. -.-

By his Warr. to the Commissary for a Years Salary Ending this day ..... 100. -.-

By his Warr. to the Attorney Genl. for a Years Salary Ending this day ..... 70. -.-

By his Majestys Warrant dated at Kensington the 20th day of July 1742 for paying to Peter Lebeupe Esqr. or to his Assigns 7000 -.-

By allowance to the Receiver General of 5/8 pCt. on £4564. 10. received in Current money to Enable him to Remit the same to London by Bills of Exchange ..... 26 5.

By Allowance of ½ pCt. on £4613. 16. 7 the Sterling Receipt of this Acct. for Negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London 23. 1. 4

By Allowance to the Auditer @ 5 pCt. on £4870. 11. 7 ..... 243. 10. 7

By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum 243. 10. 7

So that the Sum Disbursd Amounts to .. £ 8586. 17. 6

And there will remain due to Ballance this Acct 8602. 18. 11

£ 17189. 16. 5

John Grymes Recr. Genl.

August the 4th 1743.

I have Examined the within Acco.t of his Majestys Revenue commencing the 25th of April 1742 and Ending the 25th of April 1743 and have Compared every Article with its proper Voucher produced by John Grymes Esq.r Receiver General, and find the Charge thereof amounting to Seventeen thousand one hundred eighty nine Pounds sixteen shillings & five pence and the Discharge to Eight thousand five hundred eighty six pounds seventeen shillings & six pence both truly Stated so that there is due to his Majestys Revenue for Ballance of this Acco.t Eight thousand six hundred & two Pounds eighteen shillings & eleven pence Sterling.

John Blair D. Aud.t

August the 4th 1743.

The within Acco.t Compared and Examined by John Blair Esq.r Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Coun.cil & Sworn to by John Grymes Esq.r Receiver General.

William Gooch

[p 20]

Endorsed. Virginia. / Account of his Majestys Revenue / of 2.d p Hogshead &c arising in Virginia. / from y.e 25.th Octob.r 1742, to the 25.th / April 1743. / Account of his Majestys Revenue / of Quit-Rents, &c. from y.e 25.th of April / 1742, to y.e 25.th of April 1743, arising / within the Colony of Virginia. / Rec.d with Col.o Gooch's Lett.r / dated y.e 2.d Aug.st 1743. / Rec.d October 25.th / Read D.o 27. } 1743. / V: 39. /

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Virginia December 15th 1743 [P.39] V. 41.

My Lords

I have the honour to transmit to your Lord.
.ships the Accompt of His Majestys Revenue of two Shillings
per Hogshead, ending the 25th of October; and to assure
your Lordships that I am with great Truth and
Faithfulness

Your Lordships

Most dutiful and most
obedient humble Servant

William Gooch

[P.40]

Endorsed. Virginia. / Letter from Coll. Gooch, Lieut. / Govr. of Virginia, to the Board, / dated the 15th of Decemr. 1743. / inclosing an Account of His Majestys / Revenue of 2s. p. / Hogshead / arising in that Colony from the / 25th of April / to the 25th of / October 1743. / Recd. Febry. ye 15th } 1743 / Read 10o ye 22 } 4 / V: 41. /

Abstr

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Acco^t of his Majestys Revenue of 4 p^r cent Duty Arising within this Colony of Virginia from the 25^th of April 1743 to the 25^th of Octo^r 1743.

The Receiver General doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows

	£	s	d
To Ballance of the last Acco^t	3431	1	4
The Acco^t of the Upper District of James River	065	17	
The Acco^t of the Lower District of James River	290		
The Acco^t of the District of York River	1182		
The Acco^t of the District of Rappahannock River	1089		
The Acco^t of the District of South Potomack	453	4	
The Acco^t of the Port of Accomack			
The Acco^t of Sundry Rights of Land Sold	202	2	1
The Acco^t of Fines and Forfeitures	0	6	0
	£ 7489	11	4

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself By the payment of the following Sums

	£	s	d
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Governor	1000		
By a Warrant for half a years Salary to the Council	300		
By a Wart to the Judges & other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Terminer	100		
By a Wart for half a Years Salary to the Auditor of the plantations	37		
By a Wart for half a years Salary to the Solicitor of the Virginia affairs	50		
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Attorney General	35		
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Clerk of the Council	20		
By a Warrant to the Ministers attending Gen^l Court	8		
By a Warrant for half a years Salary to the Armourer	6		
By a Wart for half a Years Salary to the Gunners of the Batteries	23	0	
By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governors house	72	1	5
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges	252	7	10
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Adjutant	45		
By Allowance to the Receiver General of 2 p^r C^t on £3866.3.10. for Negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London	19	6	7
By Allowance to the Auditor at 2 p^r C^t on £4058.2.7.	202	18	1½
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum	202	18	1½
So that the Sum Disburst amounts to	£ 2447	1	7
And there will remain due to Ballance this Acco^t	5042	2	9
	£ 7489	4	4

John Grymes Rec^r Gen^l

Ch 437

December 14th 1743.

I have Examined the within Acco.t of his Majesty's Revenue Commencing the 25th of April 1743 & Ending the 25th of October 1743 and have Compared every Article with its proper Voucher produced by John Grymes Esq.r Receiver General and find the Charge thereof amount.ing to Seven thousand four hundred eighty nine Pounds four shillings & four pence and the Discharge to Two thousand four hundred forty seven Pounds one shilling and seven pence both truly Stated so that there is due to his Majesty's Revenue for Ballance of this Acco.t Five thousand and forty two Pounds two shillings and nine pence Sterling

John Blair D. Aud.r

December 14th 1743.

The within Acco.t Compared & Examined by John Blair Esq.r Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council & Sworn to by John Grymes Esq.r Receiver General

William Gooch

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Acco: of his Majestys Revenue of 2 p hogshead &c: Arising within [p:67]
this Colony of Virginia from the 25th of October 1743 to the 25th of April 1744.

The Receiver General doth Charge himself
with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows.

To Ballance of the last Acco:	£	5042.	2. 9
The Acco: of the Upper District of James River		254.	11. 11
The Acco: of the Lower District of James River		288.	1. 3
The Acco: of the District of York River		167.	4. 4
The Acco: of the District of Rappahannock River		323.	12. 6
The Acco: of the District of South Potomack		239.	7. 8
The Acco: of the Port of Accomack		37.	11. 6
The Acco: of Sundry Rights of Land Sold		834.	3. 11
The Acco: of Fines and Forfeitures			
	£	6936.	15. 9

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself
By the payment of the following Sums.

By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Governor	£	1000.	— —
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Council		300.	— —
By a Warr: to the Judges & other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Term:		100.	— —
By a Warr: for half a Years Salary to the Auditor of the plantations		50.	— —
By a Warr: for half a Years Salary to the Solicitor of the Virginia Affairs		50.	— —
By a Warr: for half a Years Salary to the Attorney General		35.	— —
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Clerk of the Council.		50.	— —
By a Warrant to the Ministers attending one General Court.		8.	— —
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Armourer		6.	— —
By a Warr: for half a Years Salary to the Gunners of the Batteries		23.	10. —
By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governors House		81.	15. 9
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges.		261.	1. 3
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Adjutant		75.	
By Allowance to the Receiver General of 2½ p: Cent on £1480.17.— for Negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London.		7.	1. 1
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 p: Cent on £1894.13.—		94.	14. 8
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum		94.	14. 8
So that the Sum Disburst amounts to	£	2337.	13. 5
And there will remain due to Ballance this Acco:		4599	2. 4
	£	6936.	15. 9

John Grymes Rec: Gen:

[p68]
August the 7th 1744.

I have Examined the within Acco: of his Ma-
-jestys Revenue Commencing the 25th of October 1743
& Ending the 25th of April 1744 and have Compared
every Article with its proper Voucher produced by
John Grymes Esq: Receiver General and find the
Charge thereof amounting to Six thousand nine
hundred thirty six Pounds fifteen shillings and nine
pence and the Discharge to two thousand three
hundred thirty seven Pounds thirteen shillings and
five pence both truly Stated so that there is due
to his Majestys Revenue for Ballance of this Acco:
four thousand five hundred ninety nine Pounds two
shillings and four pence Sterling.

John Blair D. Aud:

August the 7th 1744.

The within Acco: Compared and Examined by
John Blair Esq: Deputy Auditor was produced to me in
Council and Sworn to by John Grymes Esq: Receiver General

William Gooch

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Acco.t of his Majestys Revenue of Quitrents &c.a from the 25th of April 1743 to the 25th of April 1744 Arising within this Colony of Virginia

The Receiver General doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows

To Ballance of the last Acco.t	£ 8602. 18. 11
To the Quitrents of the Northern Neck for the Year 1743	6. 13. 4
To the Acco.t of Compositions for Escheated Lands	1. 18. -

Quitrents for the Year 1743.

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid	Paid for in Money or Tobacco		Allowance p.C to the people & Sheriff	Tobacco due after said allowance	Sold at p.100	Paid in Money Amount of the Tobacco Sold		
Amelia	220000	£ 220. - -	10	£ 22. - -			£ 198.	-	-
Ditto	25139	6093		3086	3970	10/2	20.	3.	8
Accomack	122276	£ 122. 5. 7	10	£ 12. 4. 6			110.	1.	1
Ditto	102984	24716		10286	20910	6/9	70.	11.	5
Brunswick	250000	£ 250. - -	10	£ 25. - -			225.	-	-
Caroline	269661	£ 269. 13. 2½	10	£ 26. 19. 3½			242.	13.	11
Charles City	70000	£ 70. - -	10	£ 7. - -			63.	-	-
Elizabeth City	32000	£ 32. - -	10	£ 3. 4. -			28.	16.	-
Essex	141119	£ 141. 2. 4¾	10	£ 14. 2. 2¾			127.	-	2
Gloucester	167843	£ 167. 16. 10½	10	£ 16. 15. 8			151.	1.	2½
Goochland	150000	£ 150. - -	10	£ 15. - -			135.	-	-
Ditto	1735	416		3086	274	10/4	1.	8.	4
Hanover	198631	£ 198. 12. 7½	10	£ 19. 17. 3			178.	15.	4½
Henrico	332145	£ 332. 2. 10½	10	£ 33. 4. 34			298.	18.	7½
James City	87862	£ 87. 17. 3	10	£ 8. 15. 8½			79.	4	6½
Isle of Wight	100000	£ 100. - -	10	£ 10. - -			90.	-	-

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid for in Money or Tobacco	Allowance p.Cr to the people & Sheriffs	Tobacco due after said Allowance	Sold at p.100	Paid in Money p. amount of the Tobacco Sold
King William	75000	£ 75. .. .	10	£ 7. 10. –	.....	.....	67. 10. –
King & Queen	130000	£ 130. .. .	10	£ 13. .. .	.....	.....	117. .. –
[illegible]	236259	£ 236. 5. 2	10	£ 23. 12. 6	.....	.....	212. 12. 8
Middlesex	75025	£ 75. .. 6	10	£ 7. 10. –	.....	.....	67. 10. 6
Nansemond	50000	£ 50. .. .	10	£ 5. .. .	.....	.....	45. .. –
Norfolk	125468	£ 125. 9. 11½	10	£ 12. 10. 11½	.....	.....	112. 18. 5
Northampton	79802	£ 79. 16. –	10	£ 7. 19. 7½	.....	.....	71. 16. 5½
Ditto	26325	63.18	10 & 6	5345	6/9		10. .. 9
New Kent	101437	£ 101. 8. 9½	10	£ 10. 2. 10½	.....	.....	91. 5. 11
Orange	100000	£ 100. .. .	10	£ 10. .. .	.....	.....	90. .. –
Prince George	250000	£ 250. .. .	10	£ 25. .. .	.....	.....	225. .. –
Princess Anne	115000	£ 115. .. .	10	£ 11. 10. –	.....	.....	103. 10. –
Spotsylvania	222852	£ 222. 17. –	10	£ 22. 5. 8	.....	.....	200. 11. 4
Surry	200000	£ 200. .. .	10	£ 20. .. .	.....	.....	180. .. –
Ditto	6438	1545	2056	1162	8/9		5. 1. 8
Warwick	39302	£ 39. 6. 2	10	£ 3. 18. 7½	.....	.....	35. 7. 6½
York	65000	£ 65. .. .	10	£ 6. 10. –	.....	.....	58. 10. –
							3721. 6. 5½
							£ 12332. 16. 8½

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Brought Over ..... £ 12332. 16. 8½

Arrears of Quitrents paid in the Year 1743.

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for.	Paid for in Money or Tobacco	Allowance p C: to the people & Sheriffs		Tobacco due after said Allowances	Sold at p. 100	Paid in Money the Amount of the Tobacco Sold
Amelia	146916	£ 1146. 18. 4	10	£ 114. 13. 10	.....	....	£ 132. 11. 6
Brunswick ...	109727	£ 109. 11. 6½	10	£ 10. 19. 5½	.....	....	98. 15. 1
Carolina	..8500	£ 8. 10. –	10	£ 0. 17. –	.....	....	.. 7. 13. –
Chas. City	. 36768	£ 36. 15. 11½	10	£ 3. 13. 6½	.....	....	. 33. 1. 10
Eliz. City	..2682	£ 2. 13. 8	10	£ 0. 5. 4	.....	....	.. 2. 8. 4
Essex	..1490	£ 1. 9. 9½	10	£ 0. 2. 11½	.....	....	.. 1. 6. 10
Gloucester	..1460	£ 1. 9. 2½	10	£ 0. 2. 11	.....	....	.. 1. 6. 3
Goochland ...	337867	£ 337. 17. 11	10	£ 33. 11. 9	.....	....	304. 1. 7
Hanover	..6895	£ 6. 17. 10½	10	£ 0. 13. 9½	.....	....	.. 6. 4. [illegible]
D°. for 1737...	. 80000	£ 80. – –	10	£ 8. – –	.....	....	. 72. – . –
D°. for 1736...	111123	£ 111. 2. 5½	10	£ 11. 2. 3	.....	....	100. – . 2½
[illegible]	[illegible]	£ [illegible]	[illegible]	£ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henrico	..5792	£ 5. 15. 10	10	£ 0. 11. 7	.....	....	.. 5. 4. 3
James City...	...200	£ 0. 14. –	10	£ 0. 0. 2½	.....	....	... 3. 7.
Isle of Wight	126681	£ 126. 13. 7½	10	£ 12. 13. 4½	.....	....	114. – .
King William	..2584	£ 2. 11. 8	10	£ 0. 5. 2	.....	....	.. 2. 6. –
King & Queen	. 54431	£ 54. 8. 7½	10	£ 5. 8. 0½	.....	....	. 48. 19. 7
Louisa	..1100	£ 1. 2. –	10	£ 0. 2. 2	.....	....	... 19. 10
Norfolk	...600	£ 0. 12. –	10	£ 0. 1. 2	.....	....	... 10. 10
New Kent ...	...200	£ 0. 4. –	10	£ 0. 0. 4	.....	....	... 3. 8
Ditto	. 32255	£ 32. 6. 11½	10	£ 3. 4. 6½	.....	....	. 29. . 7
Orange for 1741	371780	£ 371. 15. 7½	10	£ 37. 3. 6¾	.....	....	334. 12. – ½
Prince George	202466	£ 202. 9. 4	10	£ 20. 4. 11	.....	....	182. 4. 5

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid for in Money or Tobacco	Allowance pb^r to the people & Sheriffs	Tobacco due after said allowance	Sold at £p100	Paid in Money & Amount of the Tobacco Sold	
Spotsylvania	300	£0.6.-	10 £0.0.7	.....	....	---5.5	
Warwick	1770	£1.15.5	10 £0.3.6½	.....	....	--1.11.10½	
							1479.11.9¾
							£13812.1.6

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself

By paid on his late Majesty's Warrant to the assignee of Henry Rainsford Esqr for £500 p Annum for 31 Years from Midsummer 1717 one Years Annuity to Lady day 1744	£ 500
By paid to the Rt Honble Horatio Walpole on his Majesty's Warrant one Years Allowance ending this day	150 - -
By a Warrant in full of the Commissary's Salary to this day	40 - -
By two Warrants to the Attorney General for a Years Salary ending this day	40 - -
By his Majesty's Warrant dated at St James's the 9th day of February 1743 for paying to Peter Lebrun Esqr or to his Assigns	6.000 - -
By Allowance to the Receiver General of 5 p Ct on £5083. 5. 5 received in Current money to Enable him to Remit the same to London by Bills of Exchange	286 - -
By Allowance of ½ p Ct on £4923. 1. 8 the Sterling Receipt of this Acct for Negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London	24. 12. 3
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 p Ct on £5209. 2. 7	260. 9. 1½
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same sum	260. 9. 1½
So that the sum Disburst amounts to	£ 7628. 9. 9
And there will remain due to Ballance this Acct	6183. 11. 9
	£ 13812. 1. 6

John Grymes Recr Genl

[19.723] August the 9th 1744.

I have Examined the within Acco.t of his Majesty's Revenue Commencing the 25th of April 1743 and ending the 25th of April 1744 and have Compared every Article with its proper Voucher produced by John Grymes Esq.r Receiver General and find the Charge thereof amounting to Thirteen thousand eight hundred and twelve Pounds one shilling and six pence and the Discharge to Seven thousand six hundred twenty eight Pounds nine Shillings and nine pence both truly Stated So that there is due to his Majesty's Revenue for Ballance of this Acco.t Six thousand one hundred eighty three Pounds eleven shillings and nine pence Sterling

John Blair D. Aud.r

August the 9th 1744.

The within Acco.t Compared and Examined by John Blair Esq.r Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council & Sworn to by John Grymes Esq.r Receiver General

William Gooch

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA

P.373

The Acco.t of his Majesty's Revenue of 2.p.ct Strogshead &c arising within this Colony of Virginia from the 25th of April 1744 to the 25th of Oct.r 1744.

The Receiver General doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows.

To Ballance of the Last Acco.t	£ 4571. 2. 4
The Acco.t of the Upper District of James River	570. 4.
The Acco.t of the Lower District of James River	139. 14. 7
The Acco.t of the District of York River	847. 3. 8
The Acco.t of the District of Rappahannock River	774. 2. 6
The Acco.t of the District of South Potomack	450. 5. 1
The Acco.t of the Port of Accomack	
The Acco.t of Sundry Rights of Land Sold	648. 12. 5
The Acco.t of Fines and Forfeitures	44. 11. 9
	£ 7234. 2. 10

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself By the Payment of the following Sums.

By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Governor	£ 1000. — —
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Council	300. — —
By a Warr.t to the Judges & other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Term.r	100. — —
By a Warr.t for half a Years Salary to the Auditor of the Plantations	50. — —
By a Warr.t for half a Years Salary to the Solicitor of the Virg.a Affairs	50. — —
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Attorney General	35. — —
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Clerk of the Council	50. — —
By a Warr.t to the Ministers Attending One Gen.l Court & Assembly	16. — —
By a Warrant for half a years Salary to the Armourer	6. — —
By a Warr.t for half a years Salary to the Gunners of the Ballast	23. 10. —
By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governors house	120. — 9
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges	521. 13. 3
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Aajutant	75. — —
By a Warrant for the Expence of the Sloop Banff fitted out for the defence of the Trade of this Colony by Order of Government	589. 5. —
By Allowance to the Receiver General of ½ p.ct on £ 2516. 17. 4 for Negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London	12. 11. 8
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 p.ct on £ 3635. — —	181. 15. —
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum.	181. 15. —
So that the Sum Disburst amounts to	£ 3312. 11. —
And there will remain due to Ballance this Acco.t	4921. 11. 4
	£ 8234. 2. 4

John Grymes Rec.r Gen.l

[p98]
Novr. 3d 1744.

I have Examined the within Accot of his Ma-
-jestys Revenue Commencing the 25th of April 1744 and
ending the 25th of October 1744 and have Compared every
Article with its proper Voucher produced by John Grymes
Esqr Receiver General and find the Charge thereof
amounting to Eight thousand two hundred thirty
four Pounds two shillings & four pence & the Discharge
three thousand three hundred and twelve Pounds Eleven
shillings both truly Stated So that there is due to his
Majestys Revenue for Ballance of this Accot four
thousand nine hundred twenty one pounds eleven
shillings & four pence Sterling.

John Blair D. Audr

Novr 3d 1744.

The within Accot Compared and Examined by John
Blair Esqr Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Coun-
-cil and Sworn to by John Grymes Esqr Receiver General

William Gooch

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Acco: of his Majestys Revenue of 2p ptlagshead &c arising within this Colony of Virginia from the 25th of October 1714 to the 25th of April 1715.

The Receiver General doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows

To Ballance of the last Acco:	£	2121	11 4
The Accot of the Upper District of James River		516	17 9
The Accot of the Lower District of James River		252	6 3
The Accot of the District of York River		503	6 5
The Accot of the District of Rappahannock River		262	5 2
The Accot of the District of South Potomack		297	11 -
The Accot of the Port of Accomack			
The Accot of Sundry Rights of Land Sold		044	2 10
The Accot of Fines and Forfeitures			
	£	7595	- 9

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself By the Payment of the following Sums

By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Governr	£	1000	
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Council		300	- -
By a War: to the Judges & other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Term:		100	
By a Warr: for half a Years Salary to the Auditor of the Plantations		50	- -
By a Warr: for half a Years Salary to the Solicitor of the Virginia Affairs		50	- -
By a Warr: for half a Years Salary to the Attorney General		35	- -
By a Warr: for half a Years Salary to the Clerk of the Council		50	- -
By a Warr: to the Ministers attending one General Court		4	- -
By a Warr: for half a Years Salary to the Armourer		6	- -
By a Warr: for half a Years Salary to the Gunners of the Batteries		23	10 -
By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governors House		63	6 -
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges		348	17 4
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Lieutant		75	- -
By allowance to the Receiver General of 2 p Ct: on £2234-16-1 for Negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London		11	3 5
By Allowance to the Audytor at 5 p Ct on £2613-9-5		130	13 5
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum		130	13 5
So that the Sum Disburst amounts to	£	2378	3 7
And there will remain due to Ballance this Acco:		5156	17 2
	£	7535	- 9

John Grymes Recr Genl

[P32] May the 2th 1745.

I have Examined the within Acco: of his Majestys Revenue Commencing the 25th of October 1744 and ending the 25th of April 1745 and have Compared every Article with its proper Voucher produced by John Grymes Esqr Receiver General and find the Charge thereof amounting to Seven thousand five hundred thirty five pounds and nine pence and the Discharge to five thousand three hundred seventy eight Pounds three shillings and seven pence both truly Stated so that there is due to his Majestys Revenue for Ballance of this Acco: Two thousand one hundred fifty sex pounds seventeen shillings and two pence Sterling.

John Blair D. Audr

May the 4th 1745.

The within Acco: Compared and Examined by John Blair Esqr Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and Sworn to by John Grymes Esqr Receiver General

William Gooch

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

[R.B.21]

The Accot. of his Majestys Revenue of Quitrents &c. from the 25th of April 1744 to the 25th of April 1745 arising within this Colony of Virginia

The Receiver General doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows.

To Ballance of the last Accot		£	6183. 11. 9
To the Quitrents of the Northern Necks for the Year 1744			3. 3. —
To the Accots. of Compositions for Escheated Lands			33. 6. 5

Quitrents for the Year 1744.

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid for in Money or Tobacco	Allowance pr. to the peoples Sheriffs	Tobacco due after said allowances	Sold at	Paid in Money: amount of the Tobacco Sold
Amelia	150000	£ 150. — —	10 £ 15. — —			£ 135. — —
Ditto	46135	11072	30 ℔ 6	7286	8/9	31. 17. 6
Accomack	226700	54408	10 ℔ 6	46030	5/2	118. 18. 3
Brunswicke	100000	£ 100. — —	10 £ 10. — —			90. — —
Ditto	64515	15483	30 ℔ 6	10189	7/1	36. 1. 9
Caroline	267263	£ 267. 5. 3	10 £ 26. 14. 6			240. 10. 9
Charles City	97357	£ 97. 7. 2	10 £ 9. 14. 8			87. 12. 6
Elizabeth City	32000	£ 32. — —	10 £ 3. 4. —			28. 16. —
Essex	141838	£ 141. 16. 9	10 £ 14. 3. 8			127. 13. 1
Frederick						
Gloucester	165256	£ 165. 5. 1	10 £ 16. 10. 6			148. 14. 7
Goochland	200000	£ 200. — —	10 £ 20. — —			180. — —
Ditto	11398	2735	30 ℔ 6	1800	9/3	8. 6. 6
Hanover	190000	£ 190. — —	10 £ 19. — —			171. — —
Henrico	335739	£ 335. 6. 9	10 £ 33. 10. 7			301. 16. 2
Ditto	2091	488	30 ℔ 6	395	8/6	1. 13. 7
James City	87063½	£ 87. 1. 3	10 £ 8. 14. 1			78. 7. 2

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid for in Money or Tobacco	Allowance p.c. to the People & Sheriffs	Tobacco due after said Allowances	Sold at p 100	Paid in Money the amount of the Tobacco Sold
Isle of Wight	100000	£ 100. -.-	10 £ 10. -.-	.....	...	90. -.-
Ditto	.64278	15450	2086	11619	8/5	48. 17. 11
King William	120000	£ 120. -.-	10 £ 12. -.-	.....	...	108. -.-
King & Queen	181691	£ 181. 13. 10	10 £ 18. 3. 4	.....	...	163. 10. 6
Louisa	150000	£ 150. -.-	10 £ 15. -.-	.....	...	135. -.-
Ditto	..40977	9778	2086	6444	8/4	2. 13. 8
Middlesex	.75065	£ 75. 1.4	10 £ 7. 10. 1	.....	...	67. 11. 3
Nansemond	118757	£ 118. 15. 2	10 £ 11. 17. 6	.....	...	106. 17. 8
Ditto	.26000	6240	1486	5045	6/11	17. 9. -
Norfolk	125478	£ 125. 9. 7	10 £ 12. 10. 11	.....	...	112 18. 8
Northampton	..6889	£ 6. 17. 9	10 £ 0. 13. 9	.....	...	6. 4. -
Ditto	.99380	23851	1086	20179	5/5	64. 12. -
New Kent	102461	£ 102. 9. 3	10 £ 10. 4. 11	.....	...	92. 4. 4
Orange	200000	£ 200. -.-	10 £ 20. -.-	.....	...	180. -.-
Ditto	.71586	17181	3086	11305	8/2	46. 3. 3
Prince George	200000	£ 200. -.-	10 £ 20. -.-	.....	...	180. -.-
Ditto	..8685	2084	2086	1568	8/9	6. 17. 2
Princess Ann	120069	£ 120. 1.4	10 £ 12. -.1	.....	...	108. 1. 3
Spotsylvania	240947	£ 240. 18. 11	10 £ 24. 1. 10	.....	...	216. 17. 1
Surry	100000	£ 100. -.-	10 £ 10. -.-	.....	...	90. -.-
Ditto	.57789	11349	2086	10791	8/9	47. 4 2
Warwick	.39102	£ 39. 2.-	10 £ 3. 18. 2	.....	...	35. 3. 10
York	.69185	£ 69. 3. 8	10 £ 6. 18. 4	.....	...	62. 6. 4 — 376 4. 19. 11
						£ 9989. 1. 6

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Brought Over £9989 1. 5

Arrears of Quitrents paid in the Year 1744.

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid for in Money or Tobacco	Allowance pCt: to the people & Sheriff	Tobacco due after said Allowances	Sold at p 100	Paid in Money amount of the Tobacco Sold
Amelia	74898	£ 74. 18. -	10 £ 7. 9. 9	.....	....	£ 67. 8. 3
Accomack	...700	£ 0. 10. -	10 £ 0. 1. 4	.....	....	..... 12. 8
Brunswick 1737..	--2500	£ 25. -.-	10 £ 2. 10. -	.....	....	. 22. 10. -
Caroline	--4485	£ 44. 9. 8	10 £ 0. 8. 11	.....	....	--44. --. 9
Charles City	--4002	£ 40. -.-	10 £ 0. 8. -	.....	....	-- 36. 12. -
Ditto	.28532	£ 28. 10. 8	10 £ 2. 17. 1	.....	....	.25. 13. 7
Essex	--1780	£ 1. 15. 7	10 £ 0. 3. 7	.....	....	-- 1. 12. -
Elizabeth City ..	--1251	£ 1. 6. -	10 £ 0. 2. 6	.....	....	-- 1. 2. 6
Gloucester	--1200	£ 1. 10. -	10 £ 0. 2. 4	.....	....	-- 1. 1. 8
Goochland	449226	£ 449. 4. 6	10 £ 44. 12. 5	.....	....	404. 6. 1
Henrico	--1380	£ 1. 7. 7	10 £ 0. 2. 9	.....	....	-- 1. 4. 10
James City	...460	£ 0. 9. 3	10 £ 0. 0. 11	.....	....	..... 8. 4
Isle of Wight ...	169 338	£ 169. 6. 9	10 £ 16. 18. 8	.....	....	152. 8. 1
King William ..	-29644	£ 29. 12. 10	10 £ 2. 19. 3	.....	....	.26. 12. 7
Ditto for 1742	-74637	£ 74. 12. 9	10 £ 7. 9. 3	.....	....	-67. 3. 6
King & Queen ..	--1370	£ 1. 7. 5	10 £ 0. 2. 9	.....	....	-- 1. 4. 8
Ditto	-54332	£ 54. 6. 8	10 £ 5. 8. 8	.....	....	-48. 12. -
Middlesex	--2280	£ 2. 5. 7	10 £ 0. 4. 7	.....	....	-- 2. 1. -
Nansemond	-93129	£ 93. 2. 7	10 £ 9. 6. 3	.....	....	-83. 16. 4
Ditto for 1742	.52822	£ 52. 16. 7	10 £ 5. 5. 8	.....	....	-47. 10. 11
Orange	200000	£ 200. -.-	10 £ 20. -.-	.....	....	180. -.-

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid for in Money or Tobacco	Allowance pr. to the people & Sheriffs	Tobacco due after said allowance	Sold at £100	Paid in Money amount of the Tobacco Sold				
Ditto for 1742	200000	£ 200. — —	10	£ 23. — —			180.	—	—	
Prince George	64384	£ 64. 7. 8	10	£ 6. 8. 9			57.	18.	11	
Princess Ann	1298	£ 1. 5. 11	10	£ 0. 2. 7			1.	3.	4	
Ditto...	5068	£ 5. 1. 4	10	£ 0. 10. 1			4.	11.	3	
Spotsylvania	1850	£ 1. 16. —	10	£ 0. 3. 7			1.	12.	5	
Surry.....	65042	£ 65. — 10	10	£ 6. 10. 1			58.	10.	9	
Warwick...	1770	£ 1. 15. 5	10	£ 0. 3. 6			1.	11.	11	
York.....	1310	£ 1. 6. 2	10	£ 0. 2. 7			1.	3.	7	
Ditto..	6714	£ 6. 11. 3	10	£ 0. 13. 5			6.	—	10	
Frederick..	20000	£ 20. — —	10	£ 2. — —			18.	—	—	
										1474. 1. 9
										£ 11463. 3. 2

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself

[P 123]

By paid on his late Majestys Warrant to the Assignee of Henry Rainsford Esqr for £500 pannum for 21 Years from Midsummer 1717 one Years Annuity to Ladyday 1718	£	500	- -
By paid to the Right Honble Horatio Walpole on his Majestys Warrant one Years Allowance ending this day		100	- -
By two Warrants to the Commissary for a Years Salary ending this day		100	- -
By two Warrants to the Attorney General for a Years Salary ending this day		70	- -
By Allowance to the Receiver General of 3/8 pCt on £ 4818. 5. 11. received in Current money to Enable him to Remit the same to London by Bills of Exchange		27	1 6
By Allowance of ½ pCt on £5008. 10. 11. the Sterling Receipt of this Rect for Negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London		30	- -
By Allowance to the Auditor @ 5 pCt on £5279. 11. 5		263	17 6
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum		263	17 6
So that the Sum Disburst amounts to	£	1644	- 4
And there will remain due to Ballance this Acct		9817	2 10
	£	11462	3 2

John Grymes Recr Genl

[93247]

August the 6 th 1745

I have Examined the within Acco[t] of his Majestys Revenue Commencing the 25th of April 1744 and ending the 25th of april 1745 and have Compared every Article with its proper Voucher produced by John Grymes Esq[r] Receiver General and find the Charge thereof amounting to Eleven thousand four hundred sixty three Pounds three shillings & two pence and the Dis-charge is One thousand six hundred forty four Pounds & four pence both truly Stated So that there is due to his Majestys Revenue for Ballance of this Acco[t] Nine thousand eight hundred nineteen Pounds two shillings and ten pence Sterling.

John Blair D Aud[r]

August the 6th 1745.

The within Acco[t] Compared and Examined by John Blair Esq[r] Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and Sworn to by John Grymes Esq[r] Receiver General.

William Gooch

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Accot. of his Majestys Revenue of 2d ptohgahead &c arising within this Colony of Virginia from the 25th of April 1745 to the 25th of Oct 1746. [CP.3417]

The Receiver General doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows

To Ballance of the last Accot.	£ 5156. 7. 2
The Accot. of the Upper District of James River	683. 6. 5
The Accot of the Lower District of James River	158. 14. 11
The Accot of the District of York River	794. 2. 0
The Accot. of the District of Rappahannock River	1059. 7. 4
The Accot of the District of South Potomack	376. 17. 7
The Accot of the Port of Accomack	
The Accot of Sundry Rights of Land Sold	395. 13. -
The Accot. of Fines and Forfeitures	23. 1. 2
	£ 8585. 6. 6

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself By the payment of the following Sums.

By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Governor	£ 1000. - -
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Council	300. - -
By a Warr. to the Judges & other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Terminer	100. - -
By a Warr. for half a Years Salary to the Auditor of the Plantations	50. - -
By a Warr. for half a Years Salary to the Solicitr. of the Virginia Affairs	50. - -
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Attorney General	36. - -
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Clerk of the Council	50. - -
By a Warrant to the Ministers attending one General Court	6. - -
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Armourer	6. - -
By a Warr. for half a Years Salary to the Gunners of the Batteries	23. 10. -
By a Warrant for Repairs. done to the Governors house	102. 12. 3
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges	935. - 11
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Adjutant	73. - -
By a Warrant for the Cost & Charges of 30 Barrels of Gunpowder	226. 6. 8
By a Warrant for the Charge of Provisions sent to the Relief of Lewisburg	1273. 11. 2
By allowance to the Receiver General of 2p Cent on £1652.3.2 for Negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London	8. 5. 2
By Allowance to the Auditor a 5 p Cent on £3428.9.4.	171. 8. 5
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum	171. 8. 5
So that the Sum Disburst amounts to	£ 4585. 3. -
And there will remain due to Ballance this Accot.	4000. 3. 6
	£ 8585. 6. 6

John Grymes Recr Genl

Cp:Hall: November the 4th 1745.

I have Examined the within Acco.t of his Majestys Revenue Commencing the 26th of April 1745 and ending the 26th of October 1745 and have Compared every Article with its proper Voucher pro.duced by John Grymes Esq.r Receiver General and find the Charge thereof amounting to Eight thousand five hundred eighty five Pounds six shillings and six pence and the Dis.charge to four thousand five hundred eighty five Pounds three shillings both truly Stated So that there is due to his Majestys Revenue for Ballance of the Acco.t Four thousand Pounds three shillings and six pence Sterling.

John Blair D Aud.r

November the 4th 1745.

The within Acco.t compared and Examined by John Blair Esq.r Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and Sworn to by John Grymes Esq.r Receiver General

William Gooch

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Williamsburg Septemr 1st 1746. [p. 97] V:91.

My Lords,

Inclosed are the accounts of His Majestys Reve-
nues of Quit-Rents, and 2s p Hogshead &c both ending the
25th of April last.

I have Nothing more at present to trouble Your
Lordships with, but that I continue very unwell, and am,

Your Lordships

most Obedt & faithful

humble Servant

William Gooch

[p. 426]

Endorsed. Virginia. / Letter from Sir William Gooch, / Bart. Lieut. Govr. of Virginia, to / the Board, dated at Wil-
liamsburg / ye 1st of Septr 1746. inclosing an / Account of
His Majestys Revenue / of 2s p Hogshead, &c. arising within /
that Colony from ye 25th of Octobr 1745, / to the 25th of April
1746. Also / transmitting

Recd Octr ye 19th } 1746
Read — Janry 13 } 1746/7. / V: 91 / Abstr

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

The Accot. of his Majestys Revenue of 2s p hogshead &c.a arising within this [Num 21]
Colony of Virginia from the 25th of October 1745 to the 25th of April 1746

The Receiver General doth Chargge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows

	£	s	d
To Ballance of the Last Accot.	1000.	3.	
The Accot. of the Upper District of James River	560.	13.	7
The Accot. of the Lower District of James River	171.	–	
The Accot. of the District of York River	605.	19	
The Accot. of the District of Rapahannock Riv.r	423.		
The Accot. of the District of South Potomack	245.		
The Accot. of the Port of Accomack	24		
The Accot. of Sundry Rights of Land Sold	371.		
The Accot. of fines and Forfeitures			
	£ 6409.	12.	8

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself By the payment of the following Sums

	£	s	d
By a Warrant for half a years Salary to the Governor	1000		
By a Warrant for half a years Salary to the Council	300.	–	–
By a Warr.t to the Judges & Other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Terminer	100.	–	–
By a Warr.t for half a years Salary to the Auditor of the Plantations	50.	–	–
By a Warr.t for half a years Salary to the Collection of the Virginia Aff.rs	50	–	–
By a Warr.t for half a years Salary to the Attorny General	35	–	–
By a Warr.t for half a years Salary to the Clerk of the Council	50	–	–
By a Warr.t to the Ministers attending the General Court & Assembly	20	–	–
By a Warr.t for half a years Salary to the Armourer	6.	–	–
By a Warr.t for half a years Salary to the Gunners of the Batteries	2	–	–
By a Warr.t for Repairs done to the Governors house	79.	13	8
By a Warr.t for Contingent Charges	58	–	–
By a Warr.t for half a years Salary to the Adjutant	75.	–	–
By a Warr.t for the Cost and Charges of 30 Barrels of Gunpowder	181	1	–
By Allowance to the Receiver General of 2½ p.c.t on £1818. 14. 10 for Negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London	9.	1.	10
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 p.c.t on £2409: 8: 9.	120.	9.	5
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same sum	120	9	5
So that the the sum Disburst amounts to	£ 2682.	3.	7
and there will Remain due to Ballance this Accot	3727.	8.	8
	£ 6409.	8.	8

John Grymes Recr Genl

[P. 223]

May the 5th 1746

I have Examined the within Acco: of his majestys Revenue Commencing the 25th of Octo: 1745 & Ending the 25th of April 1746 & have Compared every Article with its Proper Voucher produced by John Grymes Esq: Rec: Gen: & find the Charge thereof amounting to Six thousand four hundred Nine pounds twelve shillings and three pence and the Discharge to two thousand six hundred Eighty two pounds three shill: & seven pence both truly stated so that there is due to his Majestys Revenue for Ballance of this Acco: three thousand seven hundred twenty seven pounds Eight shill: & Eight pence Sterling.

John Blair D. Aud:

May the 5th 1746.

The within Acco: Compared and Examined by John Blair Esq: Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and sworn to by John Grymes Esq: Rec: Gen:

(auts) William Gooch

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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[Rund]
V:92

The Acco.t of his Majestys Revenue of Quitrents &c from the 25th of April 1745 to the 25th of April 1746 arising within Colony of Virginia.

The Receiver General doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows

To Ballance of the Last Acco.t	£9819. 2. 10
To the Quitrents of the Northern Neck for the year 1745	6. 13. 4
To the Acco.t of Compositions for Escheated Lands	10. 17. 7

Quitrents for the Year 1745.

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	paid for in Money or Tobacco	Allowance p.d to the People and Sheriffs	Tobacco due after said Allowance	Sold at p.100	Paid in Money Amount of the Tobacco Sold
Amelia	65000	£ 65. -. -	10 £ 6. 10. -			£ 58. 10. -
Ditto	90960	21930	30 ℔ 6	14364	8/	57. 9. 1
Accomack	18949	£ 18. 7. -	10 £ 1. 16. 8½			16. 10. 3½
Ditto	213172	51161	10 ℔ 6	43289	5/	108. 14. 1¾
Albemarle	65000	£ 65. -. -	10 £ 6. 10. -			58. 10. -
Ditto	69591	16702	30 ℔ 6	10990	8/2	44. 17. 6
Brunswick	200000	£ 200. -. -	10 £ 20. -. -			180. -. -
Ditto	96428	23142	30 ℔ 6	15228	7/9	59. -. 2
Caroline	250000	£ 250. -. -	10 £ 25. -. -			225. -. -
Charles City	97981	£ 97. 19. 7½	10 £ 9. 15. 11½			88. 3. 8
Elizabeth City	33307	£ 33. 6. 2	10 £ 3. 6. 7			29. 19. 7
Essex	142739	£ 142. 14. 9½	10 £ 14. 5. 5½			128. 9. 4
Frederick						
Gloucester	166935	£ 166. 18. 8½	10 £ 16. 13. 11½			150. 4. 9
Goochland	100000	£ 100. -. -	10 £ 10. -. -			90. -. -
Ditto	22377	5370½	30 ℔ 6	3534	8/7	15. 3. 4
Hanover	190000	£ 190. -. -	10 £ 19. -. -			171. -. -
Henrico	330000	£ 330. -. -	10 £ 33. -. -			297. -. -
Ditto	6056	1453½	14 ℔ 6	1175	8/3	4. 16. 11
James City	87822	£ 87. 16. 5½	10 £ 8. 15. 7½			79. -. 10
Isle of Wight	100000	£ 100. -. -	10 £ 10. -. -			90. -. -
Ditto	116960	28070	20 ℔ 6	21109	7/1	74. 15. 2½
King William	100000	£ 100. -. -	10 £ 10. -. -			90. -. -
King & Queen	187190	£ 187. 3. 9½	10 £ 18. 14. 4¾			168. 9. 5

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	paid for in Money or Tobacco	Allowance p⁸ C. the Receiver Sheriffs	Tobacco due after said Allowance	Sold at £.100.	Paid in Money the Amount of the Tobacco Sold
Lancaster.....	150000	£ 150.----	10 £ 15.----	.....	.....	135.----
Ditto.....	9961	2390½	308 6	1573	7/6	5. 17. 11¾
Middlesex.....	74765	£ 74. 15. 4	10 £ 7. 9. 6	.....	.....	67. 5. 10
Nansemond.....	73209	£ 73. 4. 2½	10 £ 7. 6. 5	.....	.....	65. 17. 9½
Ditto.....	72031	7287	1436	13975	6/1	42. 10. 1½
Norfolk.....	95780	£ 95. 15. 7	10 £ 9. 11. 6	.....	.....	86. 14. 1
Ditto.....	33036	7929	1486	6410	6/1	19. 9. 11½
Northampton....	38013	£ 38. ---3	10 £ 3. 16. -	.....	.....	34. 14. 3
Ditto.....	68157	16358	1086	13839	5/.	34. 11. 11½
New Kent.....	102271	£ 102. 5. 5	10 £ 10. 14. 6½	.....	.....	92. ---. 10½
Orange.....	200000	£ 200. 0. 0	10 £ 20.----	.....	.....	180.----
Ditto.....	77704	18649	3086	12271	7/10	48. 1. 3
Prince George.....	200000	£ 200.----	10 £ 20.----	.....	.....	180.----
Ditto.....	22823	5357½	2086	14029	8/.	16. 2 4
Princess Anne....	100000	£ 100.----	10 £ 10.----	.....	.....	90.----
Spotsylvania....	234294	£ 234. 5. 10½	10 £ 23. 8. 7	.....	.....	210. 17. 3½
Surry.....	100000	£ 100.----	10 £ 10.----	.....	.....	90.----
Ditto.....	54881	13171½	2086	9905	7/8	37. 14. 5
Warwick.....	39153	£ 39. 3. 0½	10 £ 3. 18. 3¾	.....	.....	35. 4. 9
York.....	68000	£ 68.----	10 £ 6. 16.-	.....	.....	61. 4.-
						3817. 16. 1
						£ 1365 4. 9. 10

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[Page]

Brought Over ..... £ 1365 11. 9. 10

Arrears of Quitrents paid in the Year 1745.

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	paid for in money or Tobacco	Allowance p 6l. to the People & Sheriffs	Tobacco due after said allowance	Sold at p 100	paid in Money for amount of the Tobacco Sold
Amelia	146955	£ 146. 19. 1	10 l. 14. 13. 11	.....	.....	£ 132. 5. 2
Brunswick	240850	240. 17. -	10 l. 24. 1. 8	.....	.....	216. 15. 4
Caroline	1420	1. 8. 5	10 l. 0. 2. 10	.....	.....	1. 5. 7
Charles City	800	... 16. -	10 l. 0. 1. 7	.....	.....	14. 5
Elizabeth City ..	1151	1. 2. -½	10 l. 0. 2. 3½	.....	.....	0. 8½
Essex	551	... 11. -½	10 l. 0. 1. 1.	.....	.....	9. 11
Gloucester	1900	1. 18.	10 l. 0. 3. 9½	.....	.....	1. 14. 2½
Goochland	200000	200. ...	10 l. 20. -. -	.....	.....	180. -. -
Hanover	36546	36. 10. 11	10 l. 3. 13. 1	.....	.....	32. 17. 10
Isle of Wight ...	118679	118. 13. 7	10 l. 11. 17. 4	.....	.....	106. 16. 3
King & Queen ...	1150	1. 3. -	10 l. 0. 2. 3	.....	.....	1. 0. 9
Louisa	100000	100. -. -	10 l. 10. -. -	.....	.....	90. -. -
Middlesex	2000	2. -. -	10 l. 0. 4. -	.....	.....	1. 16. -
New Kent	200	... 4. -	10 l. 0. 0. 4½	.....	.....	3. 7½
Prince George	108709	108. 14. 2	10 l. 10. 17. 6	.....	.....	97. 16. 9
Spotsylvania ..	1600	1. 0. -	10 l. 0. 3. -	.....	.....	1. 9. -
Surry	120880	120. 17. 7	10 l. 12. 1. 9	.....	.....	108. 15. 10
Warwick	1770	1. 15. 5	10 l. 0. 3. 6	.....	.....	1. 11. 11
for the year 1743						
Brunswick ...	121380	121. 7. 7	10 l. 12. 2. 9	.....	.....	109 4. 10
Goochland ...	40000	40. -. -	10 l. 4. -. -	.....	.....	36. -. -

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	paid for in Money or Tobacco	Allowance p.Ct to the People & Sheriffs	Tobacco due after said allowances	Sold at p.100	paid in Money the amount of the Tobacco Sold		
Orange	200000	200. — —	10	£ 20. —. —	. . . . .	. . . . .	180.	—. —
Frederick	35000	35. — —	10	£ 3. 10. —	. . . . .	. . . . .	31.	10. —
Orange for 1742 . .	150000	150 . — —	10	£15 . —.	. . . . .	. . . . .	135.	—. —
King William 1741	37459	37. 9. 2½	10	£ 3. 14. 11	. . . . .	. . . . .	33.	14. 3½
Hanover 1739 . . .	20000	20. — —	10	£ 2. — —	. . . . .	. . . . .	18.	—. —

1520. 2. 5½

£ 1517 4. 12. 3½

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The Receiver General doth **Discharge** himself

By paid on his late Majesty's Warrant to the assignee of Henry Plans. ford Esqr. for £500 p Annum for 31 years from Midsummer 1717 One years Annuity to Lady day 1746	£	500.	—
By paid to the Right Honble Horatio Walpole on his Majesty's Warrant One years Allowance ending this day		150.	—
By two Warrants to the Commissary for a years Salary ending this day		100.	—
By two Warrants to the Attorney General for a years Salary ending this day		70.	—
By his Majesty's Warrant dated at St James's the 22d day of January 1744 for paying to Peter Lehenup Esqr. or his Assignee		5000.	—
By a Warrant for paying the Expence of a Treaty of Peace made with the six Nations or Northern Indians at Lancaster in the Province of Pensylvania amounting to		1620.	2. 11
By Allowance to the Receiver General of 12½ p6t. on £4768. 19. 2 Received in Currant Money to enable him to Remit the same to London by Bills of Exchange		596.	2. 11
By Allowance of 2 p6t on £4759. 7. 1 the Sterling Receipt of this Account for Negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London		23.	15. 11
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 p6t on £5355. 9. 5		267.	15. 5½
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum		267.	15. 5½
So that the sum **Disburst** amounts to	£	8595.	12. 1
And there will remain due to Ballance this Acct		6579.	— 2½
	£	15174.	12. 3½

John Grymes Recr. Genl.

[Pa:32]

August the 28th 1746

I have Examined the within Accot. of his Majestys Revenue Commencing the 25th of April 1745 and Ending the 25th of April 1746 and have Compared Every Article with its Proper Voucher produced by John Grymes Esqr. Receiver General and find the Charge thereof amounting to fifteen thousand One hundred seventy four Pounds twelve shillings & three pence Farthing and the Discharge to Eight thousand five hundred Ninety five Pounds twelve shillings And one penny both truly Stated So that there is due to his Majestys Revenue for Ballance of this Accot. six thousand five hundred seven. .ty Nine Pounds & five Pence farthing. Sterling.....

John Blair D. Audr.

August the 28th 1746

The within Accot. Compared and Examined by John Blair Esqr. Deputy Auditor was Produced to me in Council and sworn to by John Grymes Esqr. Receiver General

(Attest.) William Gooch

[Pa:33]

Endorsed. Virginia. / Account of His Majestys Revenue / of Quit Rents, &c. from ye 25th of April / 1745, to ye 25th of April 1746, arising / within the Colony of Virginia. / Recd with Sir Willm Goochs Letr. / dated ye 1st of Septr. 1746 / Recd Decr. ye 19th } 1746 / Read ——— Janry 13 } 1746 / V: 92.

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The Accot of his Majestys Revenue of 2d 1/2 phogshead &c Arising within the [illegible] Transcript

Colony of Virginia from the 25th of April 1746 to the 25th of October 1746

The Receiver General doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows		
To Ballance of the last Accot	£	3727. 8. 8
The Accot of the Upper District of James River		608. 9. 2
The Accot of the Lower District of James River		159. 16. -
The Accot of the District of York River		597. 11. 4
The Accot of the District of Rapahanock River		738. 12. 11
The Accot of the District of South Potomack		1475. 5. 9
The Accot of the port of Accomack		20. 3. -
The Accot of Sundry Rights of Land Sold		421. 1. 11
The Accot of Fines & Forfeitures		42. 8. 6
	£	6860. 14. 3
The Receiver General acct Discharge himself Pay the payment of the following Sums		
By a Warrant for half a years Salary to the Governor	£	1000. - -
By a Warrant for half a years Salary to the Council		800. - -
By a Warrt to the Judges & Other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Terminer		100. - -
By a Warrt for half a years Salary to the Auditor of the Plantations		50. - -
By a Warrt for half a years Salary to the Solicitor of the Virgs Affairs		50. - -
By a Warrant for half a years Salary to the Attorney General		35. - -
By a Warrant for half a years Salary to the Clerk of the Council		50. - -
By a Warrant to the Ministers attending one General Court		12. - -
By a Warrant for half a years Salary to the Armourer		6. - -
By a Warrant for half a years Salary to the Gunners of the Batteries		21. - -
By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governors House		17. 2. 3
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges		377. 2. 6
By a Warrant for half a years Salary to the Adjutant		75. - -
By Allowance to the Receiver General of 2 p^{ct} on £2603. 5. 10 for Negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London		13. 6. 4
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 p^{ct} on £3133. 10. 7		156. 13. 6
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum		156. 13. 6
So that the sum Disburst amounts to		2576. 12. 1
and there will Remain due to Ballance this Accot		4284. 1. 2
	£	6860. 14. 3

John Grymes Rect Gent

[P.1159]
November the 6th 1746

I have Examined the within Acco.t of his Majestys Revenue Commencing the 25th of April 1746 & Ending the 25th of October 1746 & have Compared every Article with its proper Voucher produced by John Grymes Esq.r Receiver General & find the Charge thereof amounting to six thousand Eight hundred sixty Pounds Nineteen Shillings & three pence and the Discharge to two thousand five hundred seventy six pounds Eighteen shilling & One penny both truly Stated so that there is due to his Majestys Revenue for Ballance of this Acco.t four thousand two hundred Eighty four pounds One shilling & two pence Sterling

John Blair D. Aud.t

November the 6th 1746

The within Acco.t Compared and Examined by John Blair Esq.r Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and sworn to by John Grymes Esq Receiver General.

(exete) William Gooch

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My Lords

The return of His Majesty's Ship, Hastings comm. manded by Lord Banff, affords me a very favourable and, I hope, safe Conveyance of all the publick Papers which it is my Duty to transmit to Your Lordships.

Thereby Your Lordships will receive a Copy of the Journals of Council, and of the Journals of both Houses in General Assembly: also Copies of all the Acts passed the last Session, which began the fourth of September and Ended the twenty fifth of October, with the best Remarks I have been able to make to give Your Lordships their true Import and Tendency: and with them the Certificates to the private Bills.

There is also in the Box my Answer to Your Lordships Queries, the Naval Officers Lists; and a Roll of Gentlemen fitt to succeed to Vacancies in the Council; with the Names of the present members and the distances they live from the Seat of Government, that Your Lordships may be fully Satisfied of the reasonable. ness of the Complaint I made in my Letter of the third of November; of which, my Speech and the Addresses, and the Accounts of His Majestys Revenues, I have sent up Duplicates. [N. B. The Originals not Received]

With these is a printed Copy of the Acts, and

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

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With these is a printed Copy of the Acts, and

of the Treaty concluded the last Summer with the northern Indians: the Expence whereof exclusive of a Recompence to the two Commissioners, amounts to £920 this Account sworn to before the Deputy Auditor, and by him attested, I have sent to the Lords of the Treasury; Praying their Lordships to intercede with His Majesty, that, as the Peace will Improve His Majestys Quitrents, having thereby obtained from the [1761] Indians a Release for above four millions of Acres of Land, to which they claimed a Right, His Majesty would be pleased to direct the Charge to be paid out of that Fund. this I mentioned to Your Lordships formerly, from a Mistrust that the House of Burgesses when they meet, would Answer my Application to them for the payment of it, in the manner they have done by the following Resolution.

"That His Majestys Quit-rents will be greatly "increased by the late Treaty with the Northern In- "dians, and therefore we make no doubt His Majesty "will be graciously Pleased to Order the Expence of it "to be paid out of that Revenue." in the printed Copy of their Journals, which is inclosed, Page the 27 at the Bottom.

Your Lordships will find in my Observations upon the Acts passed this Session, I have Avoided troubling Your Lordships with Remarks upon the private Bills, because, they are prepared exactly con-

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formable to His Majestys Instructions, and the Persons employed to solicit them will be fully Instructed to explain everything to Your Lordships Satisfaction.

But as Your Lordships will Observe on the Act to enable Mann Page Esq: to sell and dispose of certain entailed Lands to raise Money for the Payment of his Fathers Debts, and performance of his Will &c: that for one Tract therein mentioned, containing eight thousand and seven Acres, there is no other Certificate of Publication than one of my signing. It is necessary for me to inform Your Lordships, that the Land for which I have signed the Certificate, as is therein sett forth lies on the other side the great Mountains, where there are neither Inhabitants, Church or Minister. And I do further Certify to Your Lordships, that all Parties who are or can become Interested in the said Land earnestly Consented, at the time of passing the Act, to have the Tract sold for the Purposes mencioned in the Bill. Chap. 37

This Gentleman's Father was one of the Council, [illegible] and almost ruined his Family by taking up Land, in order to be respected as the richest Man in the Country, which is the true reason he was in possession of such large Quantities in several Parts of the Colony. And the Son, who is a very worthy Man, and the reverse of his Fathers temper, will run the same Risque, if Your Lordship's out of your accustomd Goodness, don't relieve

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him by recommending the Act to His Majesty that it may, as soon as Possible, have the Royal Assent.

And this Favour I am to beg of Your Lordship, in the name of the Assembly, for the Act, Chap. the first, Intitled an Act for the Relief of certain Creditors.

I must likewise beg leave to recommend to Your Lordships the Bill Chap. III. Intitled, an Act to enable Susanna Cooper to sell and dispose of her Personal Estate &c. Her Case well deserves Your Lordships Consideration; for should her Husband return before this Bill is confirmed by His Majesty, all that she has, with great Industry and Honesty got, since he left her, will be forced from her. the Allegations exhibited in the Bill were so well known in the Country, that upon application made to them, the Council and House of Burgesses immediately Passed it.

This is all I have at present to lay before Your Lordships, besides the Duty and Respect with which I am

My Lords/ Your Lordships

most humble and most/ obedient Servant

William Gooch

Virginia
Exec. 21st. 1744

[Plot] Endorsed. Virginia./ Letter from Coll. Gooch,/ Lieut Govr. of Virginia to/ the Board, dated the 21st of/ Decr. 1744, transmitting a/ great Number of Publicks/ Papers, [illegible] A Treaty with/ the Indians for purchasing Land/ of them, his remarks on Several/ Acts publick and Private/ Recd. from Mr. Athawes./ Recd March 11th / Read Nr. 19 } 1744/5/

V: 52. Abstr

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[Sabin 104,100]

[Printed pamphlet]

THE

TREATY

Held with the

INDIANS

of the

SIX NATIONS,

at

Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, in

June, 1744.

To which is prefix'd

An Account of the first Confederacy of the Six Nations, their present Tributaries, Dependents, and Allies, and of their Religion, and Form of Government.

Williamsburg:
Printed and Sold by William Parks.

[Octavo. t. p. and pp iii-xii and 1-79]

Endorsed. (in MS) March 11th 1744/5 Received with Col. Gooch's letter of 21st Decr 1744 / (H.)

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

A List of the present Members of His Majestys Council in Virginia, with the distances they live from Wal: liamsburg, to which Place they never come but when sent for; the General Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer excepted.

	Miles
Mr. Diggs	20
Mr. Robinson	45
Mr Grymes	30
Mr. Custis, in Town	
Mr. Lightfoot	12
Mr. Taylor	50
Mr. Lee	54
Mr Dinwiddie	46
Mr. Burwell	10
Mr. Fairfax	150

A List of Gentlemen fitt to succeed to Vacancies.

The Revd Mr. Wm Dawson, in Town Bp. of London's Commissary
Mr. John Lewis — 18 these two I have recommended
Mr. Benjn Harrison to Your Lordships
Mr. John Robinson Junr
Mr. Chas. Carter
Mr. Richd Randolph
Mr. John Bowling
Mr. Will: Nelson
Mr Beverley Randolph
Mr. John Taylor Junr
Mr. Mann Page
Mr. Carter Burwell

The last five are young Gentlemen, the Others live some forty some fifty Miles, and Mr Carter one hundred Miles from hence. nor are there any Persons nearer, qualified for that Station.

[Endorsed]

C.O.5: 1376

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

[p.204]

Endorsed. Virginia./ List of the present Members/ of his Majestys Council in Virginia./ – and of Gentlemen fit to succeed/ to Vacancies./ Recd with Colo Cooch's Lettr/ of ye 21st Decbr 1744./ Recd March 11th / Read Ditto 19th } 1744/5./ V: 54./
Councillors. (1.)

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Virginia

[p 205]

Lt. Gov. Gooch's

Answer

to the Queries, &c.

proposed by the

Board of Trade.

Recd March ye 11th 1744 5.

with his Letter dated

the 21st of Decbr 1744.

[A 207]
A.I. V: 55.

The Answer of William Gooch Esqr

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia to the several Queries proposed by the Board of Trade

Q. 1st. What is the Situation of the Colony under your Government? the Nature of the Country, Soil, and Climate, The Latitudes and Longitudes of the most Considerable Place in it, Or the Neighbouring French or Spanish Settlements? Have those Latitudes and Longitudes been settled by good Observations, or only by common Computation, And from whence are Longitudes computed?

Q. 2.d What are the reputed Boundaries, and are any Parts thereof disputed, And by whom?

Answer The Boundaries of the Colony of Virginia as they were first established by the Charter of King James 1st Anno 1606 were from Cape Comfort now called Henry 200 Miles North along the Sea Coast, and the like Distance South from the said Cape, and West to the South Sea, together with all Islands in both Seas lying within 100 Miles of the main Land, In which Tract is Comprehended great part of that which is now called Carolina, all the Pro. vince of Maryland and part of Pensilvania, But the Boundaries of Virginia as it is now circumscribed, are

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to the East or South East the Main Atlantick Ocean, On the South a due West Line from the Mouth of Carro. -tuck Inlet, which lies in the Latitude of 36: 30. Divides Virginia from North Carolina. And on the North a Line from the Sea through that Istmus called the Eastern Shore to the Bay of Chessapeak opposite to that part of Potowmack River called Walkers Point, which lyes according to the best Computation I can find in the Latitude of 37: 57. and thence the said River Potowmack divides this Country from Maryland unto the true Meridian of the first Fountain of Potowmack, which is the utmost Boundary of Maryland Westward, and then Virginia resumes its ancient breadth, and has no other Limits to the West, than what its first Royal Charter assigned it, and that is to the South Sea, including the Island of California. But accounting its breadth from the West Line, which divides it from Carolina on the South to the first Fountain of Potowmack, On the North it will extend to the back or Western side of Maryland as far as the [L.P. 208: p.2] Latitude of 40° North And so Northerly on the back of Pensilvania This Situacon is under the same parellel with some of the finest Countrys in the World And it is not to be doubted, but that this Colony is capable of the same Productions. Nor is the Fertility of the Soil, inferiour to any of

those Countrys, Since with little Labour & as little Manure every thing is propagated which the Planters have hitherto attempted to raise. The air is Temperate rarely exceeding Thirty Days of Extream heat in the Summer, or the like Number of Cold in the Winter, and those frequently relieved by the Intervention of Cool and Warm Breezes.

The Western Boundaries is at present little known, nor much probability of it being fully discovered in many Ages. It may suffice to describe that boundary which is now well known and in many Places inhabited Namely the Great Ridge of Mountains though beyond them we have many Inhabitants, who, by an Act of Assembly of the twelfth Year of his present Majesty are by a dividing Line formed into two Counties and Parishes, & by the said Act are to be Erected whenever the Governor & Council think them in Circumstances to support themselves and to hold a Court, one of them was established the last October was twelve Months. & the other, in all likelyhood will the next October those People are seated on both sides the River Sherando, which lies in the Map to the West of the great Mountain & just at the foot of it. And this is like to be the Limits of the Inhabited part of Virginia for some years Unless a Discovery of some Rich Mines among

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these Mountains tempt People to extend their Settle-
-ments more Westward, in which case there is an-
-other Natural Boundary not far distant, which
will put a Period to their Excursions, Which is the
Lakes Ery, Huron &c described in the Travels of Hennepin
-pin Lahontan & other French Writers. Whenever this
Colony shall have extended the Settlements thus far,
it is probable there may be some Contests with the
French about that Boundary, but at present there is
no dispute as to the Limits, Unless with My Lord
Fairfax, the Proprietor of the Northern Neck, The Pro-
-prietor of Maryland seems contented.

As to its Longitude by the best Observations
of the Masters of Ships concerning their Westing,
Cape Henry at the Mouth of Chesapeack Bay lies
in 75. 58 from London.

23.d In what manner are all the Courts of Law
Justice & Equity in your Government constituted, and
by whom Executed and Administred?

Answ; As to the Administration of Justice, First,
there are in each County Courts held Monthly by
Persons Commissioned by the Governor, Who have not
only the Power of Justices of the Peace, but have
Cognizance of all Suits of what value soever arising
within their respective Jurisditions, both of Comon
Law & in Chancery. Except only such Criminal

. Offences as are punishable with the loss of Life or Member. And for the City of Williams. burgh there is also a Court of Hustings held Monthly before the Mayor Recorder & Aldermen for all Suits of Common Law arising within the Town, having equal Jurisdiction in all Suits of Common Law with the County Courts. There is the like Court in the Borough of Norfolk in the County of Norfolk. There are the Inferiour Courts in the Government, And from their Judgment an Appeal lies to the General Court, The appellant giving Security to prose. cute the same with Effect, The General Court Consists of the Governor and Members of the Coun. cil any five whereof make a Quorum, this Court has Jurisdiction of all Causes Real Personal & Mixt at Common Law brought hither Originally exceeding the Value of Ten pounds Sterling, or by Appeal or Supersedeas (which is the Nature of a Writ of Error) from the Inferiour Courts. All Criminal Offences here are Tryable, And it is also a Court of Chancery for Matters of some Value, but by a late Act of Assembly no Appeal or Supersedeas lies from the Judgment or Decree of any Inferior Court Unless the Debt or Damage or Thing in Demand exclusive of the Costs, Exceeds the value of five pounds, Excepting only where the Title or Bounds

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of Lands are in Question. And from the General Court an Appeal lies to the King in Council in any Cause of £300 Sterling and Upwards.

Secondly for preventing of long Imprison-ments for Matters Criminal there are two Courts of Oyer and Terminer held yearly, The one, the Second Tuesday of June, the other the Second Tuesday in December, Wherein all Criminals that happen to be Committed after the respective General Courts are tried. The Judges there are only such as are Members of the Council & Sit by the Governors Com-mission pursuant to his Majesty's Instructions in that behalf.

Thirdly. For the Punishment of Slaves committing Capital Crimes a Commission of Oyer & Terminer is issued by the Governor directed to to the Justices or other principal Inhabitants of the County where the Offence is Committed to try the Offenders on proof of the Fact by Witnesses without any Jury, and upon Conviction the Com-missioners award Execution & set a Value on the Slave. Which Valuation is afterwards paid the Owner by the General Assembly as an Encouragement to the People to discover the Villanies of their Slaves.

Fourthly. For Breaches of Acts of Trade, and for determining of Controversies concerning Salvage, Marine

ers Wages. & all Maritime Affairs, there is a Court of Admiralty held before a Judge Constituted by Commission under the Seal of the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain. and to this Court belong an Advocate, a Register & Marshall appointed by the Governor. Who is also by a Commission Vice Admiral of all the Sea Coasts Rivers & Creeks within his Government, This Court is not held at any certain Time, but is called & held as Business or Occasion requires. And from this Court an appeal lies to the King in Council. The Governor has also a Commission for the Tryal of Pyrates.

Fifthly. There is the Court of the Commissary of the Lord Bishop of London. Which only Meddles with the Punishment of Immoralities of the Clergy. And proceeds by Monition Suspension or Deprivation, As the Nature of the Offence deserves. And from hence there lies an Appeal to the Delegates appointed by his Majesty's Commission in England.

Having treated of the Justice of the Government, It may not be improper to Mention here how his Majesty's Mercy is Dispensed to Offenders who are Objects thereof, And herein such is the Grace and Favour of the Crown, that the Governor is invested with a Power of Pardoning all Crimes & Offences Treasons & wilfull Murder only Excepted. And in these he has a Power of Reprieving until upon a fair

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Representation of the Circumstances of the Fact the King is pleased to signifye his Commands for Pardoning or Executing the Sentence. The Governor has also Powr. to Remit all Fines & Forfeitures accruing to the Crown under the value of Ten pounds Sterling, And if above he may Suspend the Levying of such Fines & Forfeitures accruing to the Crown until his Majestys Pleasure be known. But this Indulgence of the Crown is not Extended to the Inhabitants of the Northern neck the Proprietors whereof have by their Charter all the ffines and ffforfeitures Felons Goods and Deodands within the Limits of the six Countys between Rapp. pahanock and Potomack Rivers. This much for the Constatution of the Civil Government so far as re. lates to the making & executing Laws and the Administration of Justice. Ch. II. p 5

For Matters of State there is a Council app. pointed by the King to be assisting with their Advise to the Governour in all Matters touching the Kings Service, such as the disposing of his Lands. The managing of his Revenue, the Nomination or removal of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners & other Officers of Trust, who receive their Comissions from the Governor. For the better Ordering the Tri. =butary Indians and the making Warr or Peace with Foreign Indian Nations and various other

Matters which Concern the Public Peace of the Gov.
.vernment And which do not fall under the Direc.
.tion of positive Laws.

Q. 4. What is the Trade of the Colony. The Number of Shipping their Tonnage, And the Number of Seafaring Men, with the respective In.
.crease or Diminution within ten years past.

Answ. As to the Trade of the Colony exclusive of that which is carried on in British Shipping, it is not considerable. It consists at present of four or five Ships, Six or Seven Brigantines, two or three Snows, Seven or Eight Scooners, and five or six Sloops, with a Privateer fitted out this year Which are all that usually go to Sea. And computing these, the Privateer excepted, at eight Men one with another the Seafaring Men amount to 180 Natives with about fifty English Sailors discharg.
.ed & deserted but as to the small Sloops which are constantly employ'd in the Bay in Transport.
.ing the Country Commodities from one River to another, their Crews cant properly be termed Sea men being for the most part Planters and sum.
.dry of them Negro's & other Servants. These Ves.
.sels are most of them built in the Country and are commonly sold in the West Indies Nor is the alteration in this Kind of Trade for these

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ten years past very Considerable. Except only in Ge.
.neral, it is rather Increased than Diminished before
the Warr We have a Paper Mill.

25. What Quantities & Sorts of British Manu.
.factures Do the Inhabitants Annually take from hence.

Answr The People of Virginia are Supplied from
Great Britain with all Sorts of Woollen Manufactures.
Such as broad Cloths Kerseys Duffils Cottons Crapes
Ruggs Blankells Norwich & other Stuffs & Stockings with
all sorts of Linnen as well of Germany & Holland
as of British & Irish Manufactures. with all Sorts of
Household ffurniture & wearing Apparel with Callicoes
Persians Taffatys & other East India Silks, with all
manner of Iron Ware such as Locks Hinges Nails
Carpenters Joiners & Smiths Tools, Axes, Hoes, Small An
.chors. Fire Arms, And in General with Wines, Spices
Fruits, Loaf Sugar and other necessaries for Familys. The
Value of which has been computed at £200,000 p. Annum.

26. What Trade has the Colony under your Go.
.vernment with any Foreign Plantations, Or any part
of Europe besides Great Britain, How is that Trade
carried on? What Commoditys do the People under
your Government send to or receive from Foreign
Plantations.

Answr There is no Trade from hence to any part
of Europe except Great Britain and Portugall. To the

former have been exported Communibus Annis for
tenn Years to the Year 1740 about 34,000 Hhds of
Tobacco which on an Average has sold for about
£6 p Hhd amounting in the whole to £170,000
but since the Warr, as some of it has fallen
into the Enemies hands the Price of it has va-
-ried from £6 to 7 and 8 p Hhd so that taking
the Medium and allowing for what is lost, we
may make the same Estimate.

2. 7. What Methods are used to prevent illegal
Trade And are the same Effectual?

Answr. For preventing illegal Trade, the only
Method that is or can be used, is the Diligence of
the Collectors & Naval Officers in their several Dis-
-tricts strictly to inspect the Cocquets & Certificates
of the several Vessels trading hither, & to examine
what Commodities are landed out of them Many
Ships & Vessels having been seized by their Means
& Condemned, and this may still prove effectual
to prevent great Frauds. But after all it is impos-
-sible altogether to prevent the running of small
Quantities of Prohibited Goods when there are so
many landing Places remote from the Inspection
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of all any Officer, and the Country People ready
upon all Occasions to assist the Offenders in
Concealment thereof. Riding Surveyors and Searchers

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along the Bay of Chesapeck especially in that part which lies nearest the Capes would be of great use to Guard against such illegal Trading.

208. What is the Natural Produce of the Country Staple Commodities and Manufactures besides Tobacco And what Value thereof in Sterling Money may you Export?

Answ: As to the Natural Produce of the Country (there being no Manufactures beside Tobacco) the same may be Collected from the Answer of the Sixth Query Wherein are enumerated the Chief Commodities exported And as to the value the Computation may be Communibus Annis

100,000	Bushels of Indian Corn at 1/ p^o B.	£5000.-.-
20,000	D^o of Wheat at 2/ p^o B.	2000.-.-
8,000	Barrels of Pitch Tar & Turpentine at 6/8 p^o Barr	2333.6.8
20,000	Deer & Bever Skins at 2/ p^o	2000.-.-
8,000	Pounds of Bees Wax at 1/ p^o	400.-.-
30,000	Pipe Staves at £3 p^o M^r	150.-.-
20,000	Barrels of Beef & Porke at £2.4.- p^o Barr	2400.-.-
700	Tonn of Pigg Iron at £5 p^o Tonn	3500.-.-

But the several Branches of this Trade, Iron Deer & Bever Skins excepted, are so much diminished since the War, that if we at present reckon above half the Quantity exported, we may exceed the Bounds.

Q. 9. What Mines are there?

Answ: Mines of Iron Ore are found in many Places of the Colony and five Furnaces for melting thereof have been set up, but meeting with little Encouragement they are reduced to two. Attempts have been made to work upon some Copper Mines but not being attended with Success have been dropt, Many Signs there are also of Lead Tin and Antimony in places near the great Mountains, but for want of Persons skilled in the Searches & money'd Men to try Experiments, it is probable these & other Richer Metals may for many years remain undiscovered.

Q 10. What is the Number of Inhabitants Whites & Blacks? Are the Inhabitants / Increased or Decreased within these last ten years?

[Answ] NB

Answ: The Number of Inhabitants Whites and Blacks is about 140,000 which for these ten Years last past are Increased 20,000 or thereabouts.

Q 12. What is the Number of the Militia?

The Militia is about 176 Companies of Foot and 10 2 Troops of Horse and reckon in the Companies one with another at 60 Men each And the Troops at 50 each They are made up of all free Male Persons above 21 Years of Age and under 60. For the better Regulation whereof each County has

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his County Lieutenant, a Colonel, Lieut Colonel and Major and some large Countys have two Majors and under these are the Captains and Subalterns of the several Troops & Companys who Train & Exercise the Soldiers at their private Musters. There has been for some Time past appointed an Adjutant whose business it is to instruct the Officers and Soldiers in the use & Exercise of their Arms and he has made good Progress therein and it is hoped by this Means the Militia will be brought to a more regular Discipline & fitter for Service than ever heretofore. Besides the Ordinary People want a good deal of Polishing And on that Account these regular Exercises will be of great benefit to the Country.

213 What Forts and Places of Defence are there within your Government And in what Condition?

We have no more than one Fort lately built at the Mouth of James River, Where was formerly a Battery and two Batterys at York Town, which can only serve for a Protection to the Merchant Ships against Pyrates or Privateers, but no ways Tenable against an Enemy that has force enough to attack them by Land, their Batteries being Erected in the year 1721 on Platforms of Wood soon went to decay as did also the Carriages, which

are now supplied with new ones It is much to be wished that the Colony was in a Condition to build Forts of some more durable Materials than these Batteries are, But the Charge of Fortifications, together with the Expence of maintaining sufficient Guards therein without which they would become rather a Snare than a defence, is an undertak. .ing too Great for the small Funds the Assembly here are permitted to raise.

[A215] A9/2. 14. What Number of Indians have you and how are they inclined?

15. What is the Strength of the Neibouring Indians

Answr The Number of Indians Tributary to this Government are reduced to a small Number. The remains of the Maherin and Nansemond Nations, are by running the Boundaries fallen within the Limits of North Carolina The Saponies and other petty Nations associated with them being disturbed by the Tuscaruros are retired out of Virginia to the Cattawbaws so that there remain only the Pa. .munkies on York River and them reduced to a very inconsiderable Number. ~~And they reduced to a very inconsiderable Number.~~ (212) and the Nottoways on the Southside of James River whose Strength ex. .ceeds not fifty fighting Men. Both these Nations

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are seated amongst the English Settlements and hither-
to have lived in Peace and Amity with them.

We have no Indian Nations of any Strength
nearer than the five Nations under the Government
of New York on the North and the Cattawbaws & Cher-
kees within the bounds of Carolina to the South West.
The former about 250 & the latter about 400 Miles from
the Inhabitants of Virginia with these we endeavour
to cultivate Friendship as they appear to be Bar-
riers between us and the more Western Indians
in league with the French and Spaniards.

2.17 What Effect have the French and Spanish Settle-
ments on the Continent of America upon his Majesty's
Plantations Especially on your Colony?

Answr. Virginia is so remote from either the French
or Spanish Settlements on the Continent of America,
that there is, no Communication between us, and
either of them and the nearest to this Colony is the
French, if at any time they have any Settlements on
the Lakes, but if they only possess what they some
years agoe abandon'd, their Fort on Lac St Clair
they are yet 200 miles distant from our Frontier In-
habitants But it is certain that their Traders be-
tween Canada and their New Settlement on the
Mississippi make the Rout annually nearer to the
Frontier of Virginia. Since crossing the Lake Ery

which lyes about 60 or 70 Miles West of our Mountains they ascend the River Meamis in their Canoes And thence by a short Land Carriage pass into the Great River Occabacke and with its Stream are carried into the Mississippi not far from their new Colony, so that in this passage they make use of two Rivers which have their Source in the Virginia Mountains And it is reasonable to believe that whenever they [Ch. 2/63 p. 10] have more people on that side y^e Mountains the Natural Curiosity of that Nation, will lead them to a discovery of these Mountains, to which the Course of these two Rivers will soon guide them, And from thence they may easily perceive the manner of our Settlements dispersed and defenceless Except what the difficulty of passing over such a large Ridge of Mountains affords (they are reckoned about 8 or 10 Miles over And what Effect such a Discovery may have in Case of a Rupture between the two Nations, may be easily foreseen.

Q. 18. What is the Revenue & Annual produce arising within your Government? and how is it appropriated?

Answ^r. The Revenue arising within this Govern-ment is two shillings Sterling on every Hhd. of Tobacco exported abating an allowance of 10 p Cent to the Masters of Ships for paying in Bills of Exchange.

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2dly Fifteen pence pp Tunn on all Ships and Vessels trading here commonly called Port Duties.

3dly Six pence a head on every Passenger imported.

4thly Fines and Forfeitures for breaches of the penal Laws. Contempts of Courts of Justice, breaches of the peace or Conviction of ffelons or Trespasses

5thly Rights for taking up Land which is five shillings for every fifty Acres.

The Three first branches of the Revenue are appropriated by the Act of Assembly for raise the same, as are also the Forfeitures for breaches of pe-nal Laws for and towards the Support of the Go-vernment, and its Contingent Charges and for maintaining Forts and Fortifications.

The Casual Fines and Forfeitures in the 4th branch were first appropriated to the Support of the Government by Warrant from King Charles the second and have continued so ever since.

The last branch of the Rights was es-tablished by the Order of the Governor and the Council in the year 1699 to supply the defect of Importation Rights, On which only people were then entituled to take up Lands and since that time has made a considerable addition to the Revenue. All these several Branches amount one year with another for these (sic) years past

to [illegible] p annum. or near that sum.

[illegible] Q. 19. What are the Ordinary & Extraordinary Expences of your Government?

20. What are the Establishments Civil & Military, within your Government and by what authority do the Officers Civil and Military hold there Places?

Answr. The Ordinary Expences of the Government including the Governor and Council, and all other established Officers Salaries amount to £3,391 p annum. The Extraordinary Expences are not easy to be computed, because they rise or fall as the Exigencies of the Government require, but if it be demanded What the Casual Expence may amount to when no extraordinary accidents happen, it is answered that the Charge of Expresses and Messengers, of repairing the Governors House and other incidents come to about £300 p annum, But on Extraordinary Occasions, such as the Alarms of Invasions by Land, or Foreign Enemies by Sea. Repairing of Batteries, Removing of Great Guns, Ammunition &c., from one place to another, Dispatching Orders to the Militia. These and such like Services have cost double that sum.

The Establishments paid out of the Standing Revenue are as follows.

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To the Governor p Annum £2000
To the Gentlemen of the Council 600
To the Judges & Officers of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer 200
To the Auditor General of the Plantacons by Patent und. the Great Seal 100
To the Solicitor of the Virginia Affairs by the appointment of the Governor 100
To the Kings Attorney General by Commission from the Governor 70
To the Clerks of the Council by Commission from the Governor, for Salary & all necessaries for the Council Office 100
To the Adjutant by Commission from the Governor 150
To the Armourer at Williamsburgh by the Governors Warrant 12
To the Gunners of the several Batteries by Commission from the Governor 47
Allowance to Ministers Preaching before the General Courts six Sundays in the Year 12

£ 3391.---

A further Allowance of 40/ for each Sermon preached before the General Assembly when it Sits.

The Receiver General holds his Place by a Warrant under the Kings Sign Manual and has a Salary of £5 p Cent on all the Money he receives.

The Deputy Auditor who acts by Commission from the Auditor General of the Plantations has the like Salary of £5 p Cent on all the Revenues he Audits.

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The Bishop of Londons Commissary has an Annual Salary out of the Quit Rents of £100.

The Attorney General has an Additional Salary out of the same Fund of £70 p Annum.

These are the only Establishments charged on the standing Revenue.

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Endorsed. Virginia / Coll.o Hooch's Answer to / the Queries propos'd to him / by the Board of Trade. / Rec.d with his Letter / dated y.e 21.st Decb.r 1744. / Rec.d March 11.th 1744 5. / Read ____ 19.th ____ / V: 55.

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V: 71. [f. 393]

At the Court at St. James's

the 11th day of April 1745

Present

The Kings most Excellent Majesty in Council

Upon reading at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation affairs dated the 6th of this Instant in the words following ~ Viz:

"**Your** Majesty having been pleased by Your Order in Coun-
:cil of the 21st of December 1738 to refer unto this Committee the
"humble Petition of Thomas Lord Fairfax, Setting forth, That the
"Petitioner and his Ancestors by Letters Patent under the Great
"made by King Charles the Second the 8th day of May in the
"21st Year of his Reign and by King James the Second the
"2nd of September in the 4th Year of his Reign is and
"have been intitled to the Inheritance of all that Ter-
:rre Tract or Territory or Parcel of Land Scituate in Vir-
:ginia in America and bounded by and within the
"first heads or Springs of the Rivers Tappahannock
"alias Rappahannock and Quiriough alias Pattawomeck
"Rivers the Courses of the said Rivers from their said
"first Heads or Springs as they are commonly called
"and known by the Inhabitants and Descriptions of
"those parts and the Bay of Chesapeyock together with
"the said Rivers themselves and all the Islands within

"the Outermost Banks thereof and the Soil of all
"and Singular the Premises and all Lands Woods
"Underwoods Timber Waters Rivers Havens Ports Harbours
"Bays Creeks Ferrys Advowsons Royalties and Hereditaments
(P294) / "That the Petitioner in the Year 1733 preferred a
"Petition to Your Majesty in Council Setting forth as
"above and that there had been divers disputes be-
:tween the Governor and Council in Virginia and
"the Petitioner and his Agent Robert Carter Esq.r touch-
:ing the Boundarys of the Petitioners said Tract of
"Land and that the Governor and Council of Vir-
:ginia had from time to time actually taken upon
"them to issue Grants of several parcels of Land part of
"the Petitioners said Tract and had actually run out
"Surveys of several other Parcels of Land though the
"same as the Petitioner apprehends were clearly within
"the Bounds of the Lands so granted from the Crown
"as aforesaid under which the Petitioner Claims the
"Petitioner therefore prayed that Your Majesty would
"be pleased to Order a Commission to issue for running
"out marking & ascertaining the Bounds of the Petition-
:ers said Tract of Land, That Your Majesty having taken
"the said Petition into Consideration together with a
"Report of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Planta-
:tions and also of the Committee of the Lords of
"Your Majestys Privy Council thereupon was pleased

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"by Your Order in Council of the 29th of November 1733
"to Direct that the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia
"should Nominate three or more Commissioners not
"exceeding five who in Conjunction with a like Num-
"ber to be Named and Deputed by the Petitioner
"were to Survey and Settle the Marks and Bound-
"-darys of the said District of Land agreable to the
"Terms of the Patents under which the Petitioner
"Claimed — And Your Majesty further directed
"that in the mean time the Lieutenant Govern-
"of Virginia should not presume to make any Grant
"of Lands within the abovementioned Tract. That
"pursuant to the said Order three of the Council (p 29)
"of Virginia were appointed 5 Commissioners by the
"said Lieutenant Governor and the Petitioner appoint-
"-ed three Commissioners on his behalf, that the
"said Commissioners appointed Surveyors on each side
"who Surveyed the said Disputed Boundarys, That
"after the said Surveys were made the Petitioner
"proposed to the Virginia Commissioners to meet
"together and to agree on one General Plan and
"to join in a Report thereof but which the Vir-
"-ginia Commissioners refused to Comply with so
"that as no General Plan or Report could for that
"reason be settled between them the Commissioners
"for Virginia on the 10th of August 1737 made their

"Separate Return and Report Directed to the Lords Commissioners
"for Trade and Plantations transmitting therewith a Plan or
"Survey of the Disputed Boundarys with several other Papers
"mentioned in and referred to by their Report and the Petrs
"Commissioners the next day made their Separate Return and
"Report likewise Directed to the said Lords Commissrs for Trade
"and Plantations also transmitting therewith a Plan or
"Survey of the Disputed Boundarys together with several
"Papers mentioned in and referred to by their Report
"both which Reports and Surveys are now lying be-
:fore their Lordships, The Petitioner therefore humbly pray-
:eth that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to
"take the said Surveys into Your Royal Consideration and
"that the said Report of the Petitioners Commissioners
"and the said Survey so returned by them as afore-
:said might be both of them Confirmed and Approv-
:ed by Your Majesty and that Your Majesty would
"be pleased to Order and Direct the Dividing Line
"between the Petitioners said District of Land and the
"said Province of Virginia to be run out and the Boun-
:darys thereof fixed and ascertained agreable to the said
[P:96] "Plan and / Survey thereof so returned by the Petitioners
"said Commissioners within a time to be limited for
"that purpose, And that the Petitioner might have all
"such further and other Relief in the Premises as the
"Nature and Circumstances of his case shall require—

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—"The Lords of the Committee in Obedience to Your Majestys
"said Order of Reference did some time since take the
"said Petition into their Consideration and thought pro-
"per to Order the Lords Commissioners for Trade and
"Plantations to Examine into the several Reports Returns
"Plans or other Papers transmitted to them by the
"Commissrs appointed on behalf of the Crown as
"likewise of the Petitioner for Settling the said Bounda-
ries, and to report a State of the Facts as they should
"appear to them upon such Examination, together with
"such Observations as should occur to them which they
"having accordingly done — The Lords of the Committee
"have met several Days to Examine into this Affair, and
"have been attended by Counsel on behalf of Your Ma-
"jesty, as likewise of the Petitioner, and have heard
"all that they had to offer thereupon, and have
"likewise Examined into the said Returns Plans and
"other Papers relating thereto—

"And the Question being only concerning that
"Boundary which ought to be drawn from the first
"head or Spring of the River Rappahannock to the
"first head or Spring of the River Pattawomeck alias Potomack,
"The Committee do agree humbly to Report to Your Ma-
"jesty as their Opinion, that within the Words and
"meaning of the Letters Patent / Granted by King James [p 241]
"the 2d bearing date the 27th day of September in the
"4th Year of his Reign the said Boundary ought to

"begin at the first Spring of the South Branch of the
"River Rappahannock now called Rappidan which first
"Spring ought to be the Spring of that part of the
"said River called Rappidan as is called in the
"Plans returned by the name of Conway River and
"that the said Boundary be from thence drawn in
"a Streight Line North West to the Place in the Alaga-
:ny Mountains where that part of the River Patowomack
"alias Potowmack which is now called Cohongoroota
"alias Cohongoronton first Arises the other Boundarys bei-
:ng the said Rivers themselves as they run from their
"said respective Heads till they fall into Chesapeyock
"alias Chesapeake Bay And that Your Majesty's Governo-
"of Virginia should be directed to Nominate three or more
"Persons not exceeding five who in Conjunction with a
"like Number to be named and Deputed by the Lord
"Fairfax are without Delay to run and mark out the
"Boundary and Dividing Line between the said Province
"and the Petitioners Land from the said first Spring
"of the said South Branch of the said River Rappa-
:hannock now called Rappidan and to be from
"thence drawn in a Strait Line North West to the
"said Place in the Alagany Mountains where that
"part of the said River Pattawomeck alias Potowmack
"which is now called Cohongoroota alias Cohongoronton
"first arises and to make a Plan from those drawn by

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"the said former Commissioners Copys whereof were [illegible] 1781
"returned with their Reports as before mentioned and
"therein to Describe the said Boundary or Dividing Line
"by Mettes and Marks and also the Courses of the said
"Rivers as they run from their said respective Heads
"till they fall into Tobesapeyock alias Chesapeak Bay
"aforesaid and to transmit the same to Your Majesty
"in Council in Order to its being preserved among the
"Records of Your Majestys Privy Council and that the
"said Governor should be further Directed not to make
"any Grants of Lands lying within the said Boundarys
"nor Molest or Disturb the Petitioner in the Quiet Pos-
:session and Enjoyment of the Lands contained therein
:in but the said Lands to be Subject to the Grants
"made of any parts thereof by Your Majesty or any
"of Your Royal Predecessors and so as the said Lord
"Fairfax do comply with his proposal hereinafter
"mentioned And the Committee do further humbly
"Report to Your Majesty that the Petitioner the Lord
"Fairfax hath appeared in Person before this Committee
"and proposed and Consented that all the Grantees of
"Lands under the Crown within the Boundarys afore-
:mentioned shall quietly enjoy their Lands according
"to their respective Grants and likewise to do and
"Consent to all such Acts as shall be thought ne-
:cessary by Your Majesty to Confirm and Secure such

"Grantees in the quiet possession of their said Lands
"pursuant to their Grants and to Discharge Your
"Majesty from all Demands of the said Lord Fairfax
"on account of Quit Rents that have been received
[P.339] "by Your Majesty And to Yield up to Your Majesty
"all Arrears thereof that have hither to become due
"upon Express Condition nevertheless that the said
"Lord Fairfax shall for the future be intitled to all
"the Advantages Profits and Emoluments whatsoever
"to arise from Grants made by the Crown of Lands
"within his Boundarys which the Crown would or
"might have been intitled unto by the Terms or in
"Consequence of the said Grants and where upon
"such Grants Quit Rents are reserved that he the
"said Lord Fairfax shall be intitled to Demand
"and receive the same from the Grantees to his own
"use and benefit from the time that your Majes.
"tys Pleasure to be Signified thereupon shall be
"made known to the Governor and Receiver General
"of Your Majestys Quit Rents in that Province
"Whereupon the Lords of the Committee are humbly
"of Opinion that what is so proposed by the
"Lord Fairfax is reasonable and proper to be com.
"plied with and that in Order to make the
"same effectual it may be adviseable for Your Ma.
"jesty to Direct Your Attorney and Sollicitor General

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"to Consider of and lay before Your Majesty what
"they conceive necessary to be done either on the
"part of the said Lord Fairfax to Confirm and
"Secure the said Grantees in the Possession and
"Enjoyment of their Lands as likewise to Discharge
"Your Majesty from all Demands of the said Lord Fair-
"fax on Account of the said Quit Rents that have
"been received by Your Majesty and to Yield up to
"Your Majesty all Arrears thereof that have hitherto
"become due or are due on the part of Your Majesty to
"Enable the Lord Fairfax for the future to receive
"the Quit Rents or any other benefit reserved in
"which may arise from the Grants under the Crown
"of Lands within his Boundarys. ——

His Majesty this day took the said Re-
port into Consideration, and was pleased with the
Advice of His Privy Council to Approve thereof, and to De-
clare and Order as it is hereby Declared and Ordered,
that within the words and meaning of the Letters
Patent granted by King James the Second, bearing
date the 27th day of September in the Fourth Year of
his Reign, the Boundary of the Petitioners Land doth
begin at the first Spring of the South Branch of
the River Rappahannock now called Rappidan, which
first Spring is the Spring of that part of the said
River called Rappidan as is called in the Plans re-

. turned, by the name of Conway River, And that the said Boundary be from thence drawn in a Strait Line North West to the place in the Alagany Mountains where that part of the River Patawomeck alias Potowmacke which is now called Cohongororta alias Cohongoronton first arises, the other Boundarys being the said Rivers themselves as they run from their said respective Heads till they fall into Chesapeyock alias Chesapeak Bay: — And His Majesty doth hereby further Order, that the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being of His Majestys said Pro. -vince of Virginia, Do Nominate three or more persons (not exceeding five) who, in Conjunction with a like Number to be named and deputed by the Lord Fairfax are, without delay, to run and mark out the Boundary and Dividing Line between the said Province and the Petitioners Land, from the said first Spring of the said South Branch of the said River Rap- -pahannock now called Rappidan in a Strait Line [p 2nd] North West to the said Place in the Alagany Moun- -tains where that part of the said River Patawomeck alias Potowmack which is now called Cohongorota alias Cohongoronton first arises, and to make a Plan from those drawn by the said former Commissioners, (Copys whereof were returned with their Reports as be- -fore mentioned) and therein to Describe the said

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Boundary or Dividing Line by Mettes and Marks and al-
so the Courses of the said Rivers as they run from
their said respective Heads all they fall into Chesa-
peyocke alias Chesapeake Bay aforesaid, And Do Transmit
the same to His Majesty at this Board in Order to it's
being preserved among the Records of His Majestys Privy
Council — And that the said Governor or Commander
in Chief do not make any Grants of Lands within the
said Boundarys, nor Molest or Disturb the Petitioner in
the quiet Possession and Enjoyment of the Lands con-
tained therein, but the said Lands, to be Subject to the
Grants made of any parts thereof by His Majesty or
any of his Royal Predecessors, and so as the said Lord
Fairfax do Comply with his Proposal mentioned in the
aforegoing Report — And His Majesty doth hereby like-
wise Signify His Royal Pleasure, that the Lord Fairfax shall
for the future be intitled to all the Advantages Profits
& Emoluments whatsoever to arise from Grants made by
the Crown of Lands within his Boundarys which the
Crown would or might have been intitled to by the
Terms, or in consequence of the said Grants, and where
upon such Grants, Quit Rents are reserved, that he the
said Lord Fairfax shall be intitled to demand and receive
the same from the Grantees to his own use and bene-
fit from the time that his Order shall be made
known to the said Governor and to His Majestys

Receiver General of the Quit Rents in that Province —
And that with respect to the several matters proposed
by the above Report to be referred to the Consideration
of his Majestys Attorney and Sollicitor General, his Ma-
jesty hath this day Ordered the necessary Directions to
be given to them thereon accordingly — And the Governor
Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of his Majestys
said Province of Virginia for the time being, The Receiver
General of his Majestys Quit Rents in the said Province for
the time being or his Deputy and all others whom it
may concern are to take Notice of his Majestys Plea-
sure hereby signified and Yield due Obedience thereto

W=Sharpe

A true Copy
Exd

Endorsed. Virginia / Copy of an Order of Council, dated, / the 11th of April 1745, [in another hand] [determining] / the Bounds of the Ld Fairfax's Lands / in Virginia, and fixing the Tenure / of those Lands within his Grant, / that have been settled under Grants / from the Govr of Virginia /

Recd June ye 17th } 1745. / V: 71. / (10.)
Read July ye 25th }

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(P. 1167) 1. An Act, for reducing the Laws made for laying a Duty on Liquors into one Act of Assembly.

The Revenue arising from the Duty upon Liquors, is the best expedient to raise Money for defraying the Contingent Charges of the Government and the Annual Support of the College of William and Mary. By a most of the Public Debts are paid, and the People eased of an intolerable Poll Tax, which many of the Poorer sort would be unable to pay, nor is the West India Trade thereby oppressed. The College could not subsist without this aid, and I need not expatiate on the generous Policy of that Royal and pious Foundation to this infant Country. There is no other public Seminary of Learning here but this, Religion and Piety are early inspired there into the Minds of the Youth of the better Sort, and Decency, good Order, and good Manners so strictly observed, that it may justly esteemed the greatest Ornament of the Country. The first Act having received various Alterations and Amendments by subsequent Acts, the Assembly thought proper to reduce all the Laws relating to this Branch of the Revenue into one Act, to prevent Confusion. The present Act varies but little from the former. To prevent Frauds, and make the Collection easier, the Duty on Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other distilled Spirits, which before was paid with an Allowance of 20 pr Cent for Filling and Leakage, and ...

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further allowance of 10 p.c. Cent for Leakage out of the Duty on Rum, is now to be paid Nett without any of these Allowances. But to make amends to the Revenue, a whole Penny is taken off the Duty upon Rum and distilled Spirits, which brings most of the Money into the Treasury, so that the difference is but very small between this and the former Duty. The Part appropriated to the College will keep an Advantage of about 10 p.c. Cent The Act directs that out of the College Revenue, Scholarships be founded for Poor Youths of good Genius and that the Money be accounted for to the Assembly, in order to see it is expended in the good Uses for which it was given and designed.

2 An Act, for continuing the Act, intituled, An Act, for laying a Duty upon Slaves, to be paid by the Buyers

This is only a Continuation of a former Act for four Years. This Branch of the Revenue is greatly lessened since the Commencement of the War with the French King.

3. An Act to amend the Act, for establishing the Gen.eral Court, and for regulating and settling the Proceed.ings therein.

The Colony increasing in Inhabitants, the Busi.ness of the General Court has increased in Proportion; so that the Time allowed for its Sessions forty Years (P. 449) ago is not sufficient to dispatch the Business now. Suitors were delayed in the Recovery of their just Rights and the expence

and Loss of Time occasioned by the long Attendance of the Parties, and their Witnesses (which are chiefly labouring Planters) on Jury Causes, become very grievous. To Remedy which a Week is added to each Yearly Court and the Days appointed for the Returns of Writs, Appeals and such other Matters altered for greater Conveniency

4. **An Act** for the Revisal of the Laws

This is almost a Copy of an Act passed here in the Year 1699 on a like Occasion. It is near sixteen Years ago since the Body of the Laws of this Colony were printed by order of the Assembly at a Public Expence, to be distributed among the Members of Assembly and the Justices of Peace in the Counties, who cannot be supposed to be well skilled in Law, tho' they are Men of Probity and Truth, since that Time several new Counties have been erected towards the Western Frontiers, for the better Administration of Justice, and the Ease and Encouragement of the People. The former Impression of the Laws has been some Time ago distributed; and now a printed Copy can upon no Consideration be obtained, and the new Counties are in the greatest need of them. The Printer could not find his Account in settling his Press for so Voluminous a Work, on the private Sales he might be able to make, without the assistance of the Public The Assembly consider'd that of late many Acts had been intirely or partly, repealed, others expired,

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altered, amended or explained; that a new Edition in the Order the Laws now lie, would lead Men (not well experienced in them) into Errors and Mistakes and swell the Work: and that the Expence of raising and reduc-ing the Laws into fewer Acts by the whole Assembly, would require more Time and money than could be spared. therefore this Act was passed appointing a joint Com-mittee of both Houses, consisting of some of their prin-cipal Members best acquainted with Business, and living nearest the Capitol, where the Records of the As-sembly are kept, to perform the Work in Vacation Times. The Act directs the Duty of the Committee, how their Number is to be kept in Case of Death or Disability, where, and when they are to meet and adjourn; and to prevent the Work's being impeded by a Dissolution of the present Assembly, a Clause is inserted, to prevent a Dissolution of the Committee in such Case til the Laws are fully re-vised. They have power to send for Papers and Record to assist them in their Work But all the Bills pre-pared by them are to be reported to the Assembly, where they are to be formally read and passed, before they have any Force; nor is any Law to be abrogated, or altered, but by such Act of Assembly. The / Service and Charges of the Committee, and their Clerk, are to be considered rewarded and allowed by succeeding Assem-blies. Upon the whole I am induced to hope your

[P. 409]

Lordships will think the Act at this Conjuncture useful and necessary.

5. **An Act**, for further amending the Act intituled An Act, for reducing the Laws made for amending the Staple of Tobacco, and for preventing Frauds in his Majesty's Customs into one Act of Assembly.

Freight of Tobacco is doubled since the War. The Ministers of the Gospel and Officers of Justice, receive their Salaries and Fees in that Commodity By the Law, as it stood. Inspectors were obliged to make an Hogshead of Transfer Tobacco weigh 850 ℔ Nett, and no more. The heavy Charges of Freight, and Insurance, made such light Hogsheads of little Value to the Owner, the Merchants here not caring to purchase, and to ship it Home would hardly clear the Charges. This occasioned the Assembly to Oblige the Inspectors to make their Hogsheads weigh 100 ℔ of Tobacco more than heretofore, and to lend their Prizes when light Hogsheads of Crop Tobacco had been passed, and were paid away. It will be of great Advantage to the Owners (whose Case really deserved the Consideration of the Legislature) and no Hardship upon the Inspectors; Hogsheads of Tobacco being now prized to three or four hundred weight more at many places. For the Benefit of Navigation, and the

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Ease of the Planters, the Act erects one new Warehouse where it was much wanted and disjoins two lying on several Rivers remote from each other and settles the Salaries of the Inspectors at the respective Warehouses—

Your Lordships will observe that the 11th Act pass.ed this Session is for making Reparation for the Tobaccos damaged, and lost by the over flowing of the Tide at two Warehouses and that it cost the Country a Considerable Sum to do it: to prevent which for the future, a Clause is inserted in the Act now before you, impowering the County Courts to Cause the Floors of the Warehouses to be raised in the best manner they can where the Warehouses are built so near any River, or Creek, that the Tobacco brought thither may be in Danger of being distroyed by the Overflowing of the Water. All useful Amend.ments to a beneficial Law.

6. An Act, for regulating and Collecting certain Officers Fees and other Purposes therein mentioned

There is very little Variation between the present Act and the last Act [P 410] for the same Purpose. Where Persons die leaving small Estates the Charge of proving their Wills, or suing out Letters of Administration, is made less than formerly. And as it was complain.ed that some County Court Clerks had been negligent

in recording Original Papers of Consequence the Justices of the Counties by this Act are obliged to inspect the Clerks Office annually and to report to the next Court the Condition in which they find the Papers and Records. This Act is to conti-nue but three Years.

7. An Act to regulate Attornies practising in the County Courts; and the granting Writs of Certiorari

Attornies at Law for some years past have been under no Regulation but every one practised This was attend-ed with ill Consequences Suits and Contentions being stirred up by Persons, who called themselves Attornies, of litigious or avaritious Tempers in the inferior Courts; and often good Causes lost through their unskilfulness in pleading or Ignorance in the Law. To remedy which grevince, to punish their Neglect and to regu-late some Matters of Practice in those Courts, this Act was passed. It also settles a Method of obtaining Writs of Certiorari to remove Suits from the inferior Courts into the General Court, when the latter Court is not sitting. Writs of this Nature have never been granted in Civil Causes but by Rule of the General Court on Motion That Courts sits but twice in the Year, the inferior Courts Monthly The Jurisdiction of the inferior Courts extends to any Matter in Law or Equity not touching Life, Member, or Out Lawry, weighty Causes are often commenced there and may be hurried to a Tryal in the Vacation of the General Court. sometimes for want of capable Counsel, or when Party or

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Interest bear too great Sway (which may sometimes happen) a Defendant cannot hope for that just and fair Trial there, as in the supreme Court of the Colony. This induced the Assembly to suffer such Writs as issue in Vacation, but to prevent a dis-tory, or rich Defendants harrassing an honest or Poor Plaint-tiff, and that the General Court may not be pester'd with trifling Causes, the Defendant is to Petition his Majesty's Governor and the rest of the Judges of the General Court for the Writ of Certiorari, he must swear to the Allegations of the Petition, is Punishable for taking a false Oath; the Governor and two of the other Judges are to grant or refuse the Writ, as they shall see Cause, Bond with Security is to be given in the Office on obtaining the Writ to secure the Debt and Costs if adjudged the adverse Party. No such Writ is to be award-ed when the value of the matter in dispute is not 10£ Ster-ling and so originally cognizable in the General Court nor to be obeyed by the Inferior Justices after issue or De-murrer joined; and if the Suit should be remanded, it is never afterwards to be removed before Judgment. The two last Provisions are agreeable to the Act of Parliament That Writs of Certiorari may not be obtained by burying Notice of pray-ing them is to be given the Adverse Party at least ten Days previous to the Prayer. and an Affidavit of the Notice is to be produced This, (tho well adapted to the present state and Circumstances of the Country, yet being intro-ductive of new Practice) is made temporary, and to be again

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considerd after a Tryal of three Years.

8. An Act. for continuing and amending an Act. intituled, An Act, for inspecting, weighing and stamping all Pork and Beef, packed in this Colony, or imported for sale, before the same shall be sold here or shipped for Exportation. And to amend the Act, intituled, An Act, for ascertaining the Gauge of Barrels for Pork, Beef, Tar, and Pitch, and for inspecting weighing and stamping all Flour exported.

The principal Intent of this Act, as to continue the Act of the fifteenth Year of his Majestys Reign. and to cure some few defects in it The former Act has been found so useful and beneficial to the Colony in preventing Frauds in the Pork and Beef Trade, in keeping up the Price of those Commodities, that the Assembly thought fit not only to continue an Inspection upon them, but also to subject Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Flour exported to a like Inspection. The Burners, and Sellers of Tar Pitch and Turpentine, were Guilty of mixing them with sand. Shavings, Brick Bats and such Trash; and some Flour. Merchants Part Meal made from Indian Corn, Pease and other Grain among their Wheat. Flour To the Hurt of the fair Trader. and depricating the Commodity. The good and (bne) honest purpose of the Act is so obvious that it would be impertinent in me to trouble Your

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Lordships with any further Remarks concerning it: unless that the Legislature have allowed it only a Duration of two Years, and from thence to the end of the next Session of Assembly that the good Effects designed may bear the Touchstone of Experience

9. An Act, to explain and Amend an Act, intituled An Act, for licensing Pedlars and for preventing Frauds in the Duties upon Skins and Furs.

By the Act of the 15th of his present Majestys Reign Pedlars were to obtain Licenses from the County Courts, but it being thought that the Collectors of the Duties upon Skinns and Furrs would be the most proper to be invested with that Power as having the Collection and superintendency of the Duty with which the County Courts have nothing to do, the Method of granting such Licenses is by this Act altered accordingly, and the Power lodged solely with them, Another end and Scope of the Act, is to restrain Collectors themselves from exporting Skins and Furrs liable to a Duty, without paying the Duty. They are therefore directed to make Oath before a Justice of the Peace to the true Number and kind of the Skins and Furrs and the weight of Bever by them intended to be exported, and to what Port or Place, and obtain a Certificate thereof and they are to return the Certificate and Account

for the Duties in the same manner, and at the same time they account for Duties collected by them un-
-der a Penalty These are the Main Amendments to the old Law

10. An Act, for giving a further Premium for raising and exporting Hemp

No new Sum is appropriated to give an En-
-couragement for raising and exporting Hemp only an additional Premium of two Shillings a Hundred is granted out of the Residue of the four thousand pounds formerly appropriated I take this to be a Law well intended, because it was doubtful whether the Manufacturer of Hemp here was not as well intituled to the Reward as the Exporters. If this Production can be brought to any Perfection, Your Lordships are very sensible what an Advantage it must be to the British Navigation, and his Majesty's Navy and what Sums of Money it will save in the Nation. To this Colony it will prove serviceable by increasing and maintaining many poor Laborious Subjects in the Frontiers who live far distant from Navigation on fruitful Lands. A strong Settlement there will be a Bulwark against the French Indians, and some Encouragement to be granted to these tramontane People is the only Means of procuring them to settle at first and remain there afterwards.

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11. An Act, for amending an Act, intituled an Act, for Encouragment of building Water Mills

The Care of private Property is what the Assembly had under their Contemplation in passing this Act. As the Law stood any Person owning Lands on one side of a Water-Course might Petition the County Court for an Acre of his Neighbours Land on the other whereon to erect a Water Mill and the Court were to appoint Persons to view, value, and lay off the Acre and to put the Petitioner in Possession, on his paying down the Valuation of the Acre only, which was sufficient to create a Fee Simple therein. The Scarcity and Usefulness of Water Mills made such a Law then necessary; but the Case is now altered, many convenient Mills standing in all Parts of the Country. By this Act no Mill for the future is to be erected 'til the Sheriff and a Jury have ascertained what Damages may be sustained by all the adjoining Land-Holders by occasion of the Overflow of Water in the Mill Pond, which commonly drowns a Considerable Quantity of Low Grounds and Timber nor until the Petitioner for the Mill has paid down the Damages done to the adjacent Lands, as well as the Valuation of the Acre petitioned for. The other Parts are only Provisions that the Act may not effect Mills built before its Commencement, and to

make good some equitable cases not within the strict Letter of the old Law

[P.M.H.S.]

12. An Act for the Encouragement of making Salt Petre

Some Persons in this Colony having entertained thoughts of making Salt Petre applyed to the Assembly for an Encouragement to undertake the Project, the Expence of which would be large. A thousand Pounds out of the Country Revenue is appointed by this Act for that purpose to be paid to the maker after the Rate of three pence for every pound Weight, good, sound, and merchantable. The manner of obtaining Certificates for such is directed and a severe Penalty laid on those who shall make a false Oath in obtaining them. The Assembly before they passed the Act considered that should the Salt Petre be made (which is not indeed very certain) it could not affect the Trade of their Mother Country. but might be advantageous to it, as well as to this Colony, in lessening the price there and having from their own Plantations what they buy from Foreigners These Motives prevailed on me to give my Assent and it is humbly hoped your Lordships will be of Opinion I acted not amiss but rather that the Trade to Great Britain, where most of the Commodities of this Country center, will be increased, should this Scheme come to anything.

13. An Act for appointing several New Ferries.

This Act is meerly for the Convenience of

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Travellers, and agreable to the Usual Form

14. An Act for making Raparation for the Tobacco lately Damaged and lost in Grays Creek and York Warehouses

Public Authority obliging Proprietors to lodge their Tobaccos in Public Warehouses, it is thought reasonable that the Public should make good all private Damages occa:sioned thereby. The Proprietors by this Act are to be paid for their Tobaccos according to Quality and Goodness. Rapara:tions of the same Kind have been before made by the Assembly

15 An Act for altering several Court Days

This Act requires no Explanation

16. An Act for payeing the Burgesses Wages in Money for this present Session of Assembly

When the Treasury is defficient such An Act is usually made to save the poorer Sort of People from the Burthen of a Poll Tax

17. An Act to amend the Act for giving a Re:ward for killing Wolves in the County of Frederick to be levied on the Inhabitants of the said County by the Court, and for altering several Court Days; and to collect a Tax already laid on the Inhabi:tants of Augusta County

[pp 113]

This Act is only to inforce former Acts made at the Request, and for the Benefit of the two Frontier Counties to the Westward

18. An Act for the more effectual clearing of James and Appamattox Rivers

It is a question whether the Justices of the County Courts had Power by the Laws as they stood before the making of this Act to order the Clearing of the Rivers above the Ebbing and Flowing of the Tide. The Rivers mentioned in the Act are thickly seated and the Inhabitants have fallen into a way with Rafts and Flatts to come down the Current for many Miles with their Commodities to Market, and the Warehouses, they put their Craft along shore back again with Poles Were it not for this Piece of Industry they would labour under great difficulties and Hardships in bringing their Crops by Land Carriages over Mountainous and Stoney Ways. This Act is designed for keeping these Rivers open. some People had erected Mill Dams across the Rivers, and the Assembly always careful of Property, give the Proprietors Liberty of making a Lock thro' their Dams, which may be done pretty easily, the Dams being commonly made of Plank, and low. If they obstinately refuse or neglect making a sufficient Lock or Passage in a limitted Time, the Mill Dams and Locks are to be viewed and valued by Persons appointed by the Court of their own Members, and by their Directions pulled down, and the Valuation is to be paid the Owner by the Counties benefitted by the pulling down

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such insufficient Mill Dams and Locks. This Act tho' private promises a Public Emolument

19. An Act, for giving a certain Sum of Money to Trustees for clearing the Fluvanna and for appointing a Storehouse at Westham, and for other Purposes therein mentioned

The Fluvanna is the main Branch of James River and derives its Source beyond the great Mountains Several Rocks called the Seven Islands obstruct the Free Navigation, mentioned in the Observations upon the last Act. The Inhabitants are collecting Money among themselves to blow up and destroy the Rocks but to give them Undertaking a better Aspect they applyed to the Assembly for Assistance. The Assembly to shew their Approbation have given one hundred pounds towards clearing the River and Lodged the Money in the Hands of Trustees mostly Members of the lower House, to be by them applyed for that use and accounted for to the Assembly The sum given is but small, but supposed with private Subscriptions to be sufficient for the Purpose. If so your Lordships will think the Money well expended. The other Parts of the Act are to appoint a Public Storehouse above the Falls of James River, to settle the Rates of Storage and to compell the Storekeepers to make good Losses and Damages happening to Goods thro' their Negligence

[Plus]

20. An Act for confirming the Vestries of the Parishes of Saint Anne and Truro; and for dissolving the Vestries of the Parishes of Saint Margaret and New Port

It will be unnecessary for me to trouble Your Lordships with a Comment upon this Act which fully contains the Reasons for it

21. An Act for settling the Allowance on Tobacco paid in the County of Lunenburg in Discharge of Public Debts and to oblige the Surveyors of that County to reside therein

Lunenburg County was erected this Session. No Allowance was settled on Tobacco paid there in Discharge of Public Debts by any Law. Wherefore this Act is necessary to settle the Deductions. Great Quantities of Waste Lands lie in this new County for which people are dayly suing out Patents. The Profits of the Crown, and the Ease of the Public occasioned the last Clause to be inserted

22. An Act for dividing the County of Brunswick and Parish of Saint Andrew and for other Purposes therein mentioned

The Allegations contained in this Act being true. I may pass it over without any Remarks

23. An Act, for obliging the Parish of Saint Martin to repay to the Parish of Fredericksville their proportion of Ninety four Pounds levied on the said Parish of Saint Martin before the Division thereof

24. An Act, for enlarging the Power of the Sheriff

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of James City County

25. An Act, for preventing the building Wooden Chimneys in the several Towns therein mentioned, and pulling down such as are already built in the said Towns, and to restrain Hogs going at Large in New Town and New Castle

Nothing extraordinary is comprehended in these Acts so as to want an Observation

26 An Act, for raising a Public Levy and the Purposes therein mentioned

This is An Act of Course passed every Session

[p 416]

27. An Act, to vest eighty seven Acres of Land appro-priated for a Glebe in the Parish of Hungars, in the County of Northampton, in Trustees to be sold, and for other Purposes therein mentioned

The Reasonableness of this Act is evident from the better Provision thereby created for the Minister

28. An Act to enable George Eskridge to sell Part of a Tract of Land not exceeding three hun-dred and fifty Acres to raise money for the Pay-ment of his proportionable Part of the Debts of his Grandfather

printed Copy fol. 52.

not to be found Dated 1706.

29. An Act, to Dock the Intail of certain Lands in the County of Gloucester late the Estate of Thomas Todd, and vesting the same in Trustees, to be sold, and the Money arising therefrom to be laid out in Slaves to be settled to the same Uses

Ibid 53.

Reg.d

30. An Act to Dock the Intail of certain Lands in
Ibid. 54 ..... the County of Gloucester late the Estate of John
Smith, and vesting the same in Trustees, to be
sold, and the Money arising therefrom to be laid
out in Slaves to be settled to the same Uses

These are private acts. I have no distinct Ob-
servations to make upon them, and can only say.
I foresee no objection against any one of them..
The several Certificates are sent along with them-

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The Answer of Sir William Gooch Baronet Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia to the several Queries proposed by the Board of Trade.

Query 1st. What is the situation of the Colony under your Government the Nature of the Country. Soil and Climate the Latitudes and Longitudes of the most considerable Places in it? or the neighbouring French or Spanish Settlements? have those Latitudes and Longitudes been settled by good Observations or only by common Computation? And from whence are the Longitudes computed?

2.d What are the reputed Boundaries and are any Parts thereof disputed and by whom?

Answr The Boundaries of the Colony of Virginia as they were first established by the Charter of King James the first Anno 1606 were from Cape Comfort now called Henry 200 Miles north along the Sea Coast and the like Distance south from the said Cape and West to the South Sea together with all Islands in both Seas lying within 100 Miles of the main Land In which Tract is comprehended great Part of that which is now called Carolina all the Province of Maryland and Part of Pensilvania But the Boundaries of Virginia as it is now circumscribed are to the East and

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C.O.5:1326

South East / the main Atlantic Ocean On the South [illegible]
a due West Line from the Mouth of Carrotuck Inlet
which lies in the Latitude of 36: 30' divides Virginia
from North Carolina And on the North a Line from
the Sea through that Istmus called the Eastern
Shore to the Bay of Chesapeake opposite to that Part
of Potomack River called Walkers Point which lies accord-
-ing to the best computation I can find in the Lat-
-itude of 37: 57 and thence the said River Potomack
divides this Country from Maryland unto the true
Meridian of the first Fountain of Potomack which is
the utmost Boundary of Maryland westward and
then Virginia resumes its antient Breadth and
has no other Limits to the West than what its
first Royal charter assigned it and that is to the
South Sea including the Island of California But
accounting its Breadth from the west Line which
divides it from Carolina on the South to the first
Fountain of Potomack on the north it will ex-
-tend to the Back or western side of Maryland as
far as the Latitude of 40° North and so northerly
on the Back of Pensilvania This situation is under
the same Parallell with some of the finest Coun-
-tries in the World and it is not to be doubted
but that this Colony is capable of the same
Productions nor is the Fertility of the Soil inferior a

any of those Countries since with little Labour and as little Manure every Thing is propagated which the Planters have hitherto attempted to raise The air is temperate rarely exceeding thirty Days of extream Heat in the Summer or the like Number of Cold in the Winter and those frequently relieved by the Interven. tion of cool and warm Breezes

p. 1169

The western Boundary is at present little known nor much probability of our being fully acquainted with it in many Ages the several People have of late years offered to seat themselves upon the Banks of Mississippi It may suffice there. fore to describe that Boundary by the Great Ridge of Mountains beyond which we have had within this Ten Years so many new Settlements that two Counties lying north and south along the foot of them have been established by an Act of Assembly the one called Frederick the other Augusta and this is like to be the Limits of the inhabited part of Virginia unless a Discovery of some rich Mines among these Mountains tempt People to take up Land more westerly In which Case there is another natural Boundary not far distant which will put a Period to their Excursions which is the Lakes Erie Huron &c.a described in the Travels of Hennip. pin Lahontan and other French Writers — Whenever

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this Colony shall have extended its Settlements thus far it is possible there may be some Contests with the French about the Boundaries But at present there is no Dispute as to the Limits that with Lord Fairfax the Proprietor of the Northern Neck being adjusted the Indians recompenced for their Claim and Lord Baltimore Proprietor of Maryland seems contented

As to its Longitude by the best Observations of Masters of Ships concerning their Westing. Cape Henry at the mouth of Chesapeak Bay lies in 75: 58 from London

Quer. 3d In what Manner are all the Courts of Law Justice and Equity in your Government constituted? and by whom executed and administred?

Answr As to the Administration of Justice First There are in each County Courts held monthly by Persons Commissioned by the Governor who have not only the Power of Justices of the Peace but have Cognizance of all Suits of what Value soever arising within their respective Jurisdictions both at Common Law and in Chancery except only such criminal Offences as are punishable with the Loss of Life or Member And for the City of Williamsburg there is also a Court of Hustings held monthly before the Mayor Recorder and Aldermen for all Suits at Common Law arising within the Town having equal Jurisdiction in all

Suits at Common Law with the County Courts There is the like Court in the Borough of Norfolk in the County of Norfolk These are the inferior Courts in the Govern-ment and from their Judgment an appeall lies to the General Court the Appellant giving giving Security to pro-secute the same with Effect

The General Court consists of the Governor and Members of the Council any Five whereof make a Quorum This Court is held in April and October and has Jurisdiction of all Causes real personal and mixt at Common Law brought hither originally exceeding the Value of Ten Pounds Sterling Or by appeal or Super-sedeas which is in the Nature of a Writ of Error from the inferior Courts All Criminal Offences are here tryable And it is also a Court of Chancery for Matters of great Value But by a late Act of Assembly no Appeal or Supersedeas lies from the Judgment or Decree of any inferior Court unless the Debt or Damage or Thing in Demand (exclusive of the Costs) exceeds [pro] the / Value of five Pounds excepting only where the Title or Bounds of Lands are in Question and from the General Court an Appeal lies to the King in Coun-cil in any Cause of £300 Sterling and upwards

Secondly for the prevention of long Imprison-ments for Matters Criminal there are two Courts of Oyer and Terminer held yearly the one the second

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Tuesday in June the other the second Tuesday in Decem-
-ber wherein all Criminals that happen to be com-
-mitted after the respective General Courts are tried
The Judges here are only such as are Members of the
Council and sit by the Governor's Commission pursuant
to his Majestys Instructions in that Behalf

Thirdly For the Punishment of Slaves committing
Capitol Crimes a Commission of Oyer and Terminer is issued
by the Governor directed to the Justices or other principal
Inhabitants of the County where the Offence is committed
to try the Offenders on Proof of the Fact by Witnesses
without any Jury and upon Conviction the Commis-
-sioners award Execution and set a Value on the Slave
Which Valuation is afterwards paid the Owner by the
General Assembly as an Encouragement to the People to
discover the Villanies of their Slaves

Fourthly For Breaches of Acts of Trade and for
Determining Controversys concerning Salvage Mariners Wages
and all Maritime Affairs there is a Court of Admiralty
held before a Judge constituted by Commission un-
-der the Seal of the High Court of Admiralty of Great
Britain and to this Court belong an Advocate a Regis-
-ter and a Marshal appointed by the Governor who
is also by a Commission Vice-Admiral of all the Sea
Coasts Rivers and Creeks within his Government This
Court is not held at any certain Time but is called and

held as Business or Occasion requires and from this Court an Appeal lies to the King in Council The Governor has also a Commission for the Trial of Pyrates

Fifthly There is the Court of the Commissary of the Lord Bishop of London which only meddles with the Punishment of Immoralities of the Clergy and proceeds by Monition Suspention or Deprivation as the Nature of the Offence deserves And from hence there lies an Appeal to the Deligates appointed by his Majesty's Commission in England

Having treated of the Justice of the Government It may not be improper to mention here how his Majesty's Mercy is dispensed to Offenders who are proper Objects thereof and herein such is the Grace and Favour of the Crown that the Governor is invested with a Power of pardoning all Crimes and Offences Treasons and wilful Murder only excepted And in these he has a Power of Repreiving until upon a fair Representation of the Circumstances of the Fact the King is pleased to signify his Commands for pardoning or executing the Sentance

The Governor has also a Power to remit all Fines and Forfeitures accruing to the Crown under the value of £10 Sterling and if above he may suspend the levying of such Fines and Forfeitures ac-

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cruing to the Crown until his Majestys Pleasure be
known But this Indulgence of the Crown is not
extended to the Inhabitants of the Northern Neck
the Proprietor whereof having by his Charter all the
Fines and Forfeitures Felons Goods and Deodands
within the Limits of his Territory

Thus much for the Condition of the Civil [p-73]
Government so far as relates to the making and exe-
cuting Laws and the Administration of Justice

for Matters of State there is a Council appoint-
ed by the King to be assisting with their advice
to the Governor in all Matters touching the Kings
Service Such as the Disposing of his Lands the
managing his Revenue the Nomination or removal
of Justices of the Peace Sheriffs and Coroners and
other Officers of Trust who receive their Commissions
from the Governor For the better Ordering the Tribu-
tary Indians and making War or Peace with Foreign
Indian Nations and various other Matters which concern
the Publick Peace of the Government and which do not
Fall under the Direction of positive Laws

Quer: 4th: **What** is the Trade of the Colony?
The Number of Shipping their Tunnage and the
Number of Sea faring men with the respective
Increase or Diminution of them? within ten
years past?

Answ.r As to the Trade of the Colony exclusive of that which is carried on in British Shipping it is not considerable It consists at present of four or five Ships six or seven Brigantines two or three Snows six or seven Schoon:ers and five or six Sloops which are all that usually go to Sea and computing these at eight Men one with another the Seafaring Men amount to near 300 Natives exclusive of about 100 British Sailors discharged here or deserted

These Vessels are built in this Country and commonly sold in the West Indies But as to the small Shallops which are constantly employed in the Bay [illegible] in transporting the /Country Commodities from one River to another their Crews can't properly be termed Sea Men being for the most Part Planters and sundry of them Negroe and other Servants Nor is the Alteration in this Trade for Ten years past very considerable except only in General it is rather diminished than encreased during the War

Quer.l 5.th What Quantities and Sorts of British Manufactures do the Inhabitants annually take from hence?

Answ.r The People of Virginia are supplied from Great Britain with all Sorts of Woollen Manufacture such as Broad Cloaths Kerseys Duffels Cotton Drapes Rugs Blankets Norwich and other Stuffs and Stockings with all Sorts of Linen as well of Germany and

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Holland as of British and Irish Manufactures with all Sorts of Household Furniture and wearing Ap-parel with Callicoes Persians Taffatys and other East India Silks with all Manner of Iron Ware such as Locks Hinges Nails Carpenters Joiners and Smiths Tools Axes Hoes small Anchors fire Arms and in General with Wines Spices Fruits Loaf Sugar Strong Beer and other necessaries for Families the Value of which has been computed at 200,000 pounds p Annum

Quer. 6th. What Trade has the Colony under your Government with any Foreign Plantations or any Part of Europe besides Great Britain? How is that Trade carried on? what Commodities do the People under your Government send to or receive from foreign Plantations

(4th copy)

Answ. There is no Trade from hence to any Part of Europe except Great Britain and Portugal to the former we export communibus Annis about thirty five or thirty six thousand Hhds of Tobacco which on an Average for some years past sold (tho now it is fallen) for above £6 Sterling p Hhd a-mounting in the whole to £216,000 about 5000 Barrels of Pitch Tar and Turpentine at 6/8 p Barrel is about £1666 seven hundred Tons of Pig-Iron at 5£ p Ton is £3500; 20,000 Deer and Beaver Skins £200 and some Pipe Staves and Barrel Staves

To Portugal and the Island of Madeira there have been exported during the War about 10,000 Bushels of Wheat at 2/. per Bushel £1000, 4000 of Bees Wax at 1/. p tt £200; 6000 Bushels of Indian Corn at 1/. p Bushel £300; 30,000 Pipe Staves £100 and some Beef and Pork In Return whereof this Colony is supplied with Wine from that Island and what goes to Lisbon is remitted to London in Money or in Bills of Exchange

To the Islands in the West Indies belonging to his Majesty we dont export during the War above 10,000 Barrels of Beef and Pork at £2:10:0 per Barrel £25,000; 50,000 Bushels of Indian Corn at 1/. p Bushel £2500 some Bread and Flower a large Quantity of Hogshead and Barrel Staves Pease Shingles Tallow and Myrtle Wax Candles for all which we import Rum Sugar Molasses some Money some Salt Indigo Pimento Ginger Coffee and Cocoa

From the Coast of Africa we are furnished with Slaves above 2000 imported the last Summer

With the Plantations of Foreign Nations we have no Commerce

To New England and the northern Provinces is annually exported mostly in their Vessels which come to trade here some / Pork Beef Corn Tallow some Hides Pitch and Tar for which this Colony receives Rum

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Sugar Salt Iron. Ware Cheese Wooden Ware and a few European Goods

Quer.7th. What Methods are used to prevent illegal Trade? And are the same effectual?

Answ.r For preventing illegal Trade the only Method that is or can be used is the Diligence of the Collectors and Naval Officers in their several Districts strictly to inspect the Cocquets and Certificates of the several Vessels trading hither and to examine what Commodities are landed out of them Many Ships and Vessels having been seized by their Means and condemnid and this may still prove effectual to prevent great Frauds But after all it is impossible altogether to prevent the Running of small Quantities of prohibited Goods when there are so many Landing Places remote from the Inspection of any Office and the Country People ready upon all occasions to assist the Offenders in Concealment thereof We have lately had a small addition of Officers but not sufficient to guard against illegal Trade

Quer.8th. What is the natural Produce of the Country Staple Commodities and Manufactures besides Tobacco? and what Value thereof in Sterling Money may you export?

Answ.r As to the natural Produce of the Country (there being no Manufactures besides Tobacco) the

same may be collected from the Answer to the
Sixth Query wherein are enumerated the chief Com-
[illegible]
modities exported of which / no certain Estimate can
be made of the Gain in these perilous Times
when so many Ships are taken by the Enemy

Quer: 9th. What Mines are there?

Answ. Mines of Iron Ore are found in
many Places of the Colony and five Furnaces for melt-
ing thereof have been set up but meeting with little
Encouragement they are reduced to three Attempts
have been made to work upon some Copper Mines
but not being attended with Success have been
dropt Many Signs there are also of Lead Tin
and Antimony in Places near the Great Mountains
but for want of Persons skilled in the Searches
and monied Men to try Experiments it is probable
these and other richer Metals may for many
Years remain undiscovered

Quer. 10th. What is the Number of Inh-
abitants Whites and Blacks?

Quer. 11th. Are the Inhabitants increased or
decreased within these last Ten years?

Answ. The Number of Inhabitants Whites
and Blacks is about one hundred and forty Thous-
and which for these Ten years last past are in-
creased near Twenty thousand and continue to

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multiply mostly White People

Quer. 12th. What is the Number of the Militia

Answ. The the Militia is 176 Companies of Foot and 102 Troops of Horse and reckoning the Com- (Qu. 178?) panies one with another at sixty Men each and the Troops at Fifty each They are in the Whole about sixteen thousand men They are made up of all free Male Persons above twenty one years of age and under sixty For the better Regulation whereof each County has its County Lieutenant a Colonel Lieutenant Colonel and Major and some large Countys have two Lieutenant Colonels and two Majors and under these are the Captains and Subalterns of the several Troops and Companys who train and exercise the Soldiers at their private Musters. There has been some time past appointed an Adjutant whose Business it is to instruct the Officers and Soldiers in the Use and Exercise of their Arms and it is hoped by this Means the Militia will be kept under a very regular Discipline and fitter for Service than ever heretofore Besides the ordinary People want a good deal of polishing and on that Account these regular Exercises will be of great Benefit to the Country

Quer. 13th. What Forts and Places of Defence are there within your Government?

Answ.r We have no more than one Fort which has been built since I came into the Country at the Mouth of James River where there was formerly a Battery and one Battery at York Town and another at Gloucester over against it But these Forts and Batteries can only serve for a Protection to the Merchant Ships against Pyrates or Privateers that might pursue them into these Rivers no ways tenable against an Enemy that has Force enough to attack them by Land These Batteries being erected in the year 1721 on Plat Forms of Wood soon went to Decay as did also the Carriages which are now supplied with new Ones It is much to be wished that the Colony was in a Condition to build Forts of some more durable Materials than those Batteries are But the charge of regular Fortifications together with the Expence of maintaining sufficient Guards therein without which they would become rather a Snare than a Defence is an Undertaking too great for the small Funds the Assembly are permitted to raise

Quer.r 14th What Number of Indians have you? and how are they inclined?

Quer.r 15th What is the Strength of the Neighbouring Indians

Answ.r The Number of Indians Tributary to

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this Goverment are reduced to a small Number The Remains of the Maherrin and Nansemond Nations are by running the Boundaries fallen within the Limits of North Carolina The Sapponies and other petty Nations associated with them being disturbed by the Tuscaruroes are retired out of Virginia to the Catlaw-baws so that there remain only the Pamunkeys on York River and them reduced to a very inconsider-able number and the Nottoways on the south side of James River whose strength exceeds not fifty fighting men Both these Nations are seated amongst the English Settlements and hitherto have lived in Peace and Amity with them

We have no Indian Nations of any strength nearer than the five Nations under the Government of New York on the north and the Catlawbaws and Cherokees within the Bounds of Carolina to the South west Both of them near 400 Miles from the Inhabitants of Virginia With these we endeavour to cultivate Friendship having this Spring sent the young King of the Cherokees a Present of a Suit of Scarlet Cloth Cloaths laced / with Gold for him-self a Suit of Blue Cloth Cloaths laced with Silver for his Chief and six blue Cloth Coats with Brass Buttons for his Head Warriours as they are the Barri-er between us and the more Western Indians in

League with the French and Spaniards

Quer. 17th. **What** Effect have the French and Spanish Settlements on the Continent of America upon His Majestys Plantations especially on your Colony?

Answr **Virginia** is so remote from either the French or Spanish Settlements on the Continent of America that there is no Communication between us and either of them And the nearest to this Colony is the French at the Mouth of Mississippi unless the possess what they some Years ago aban:doned their Fort on Lac St Clair they are yet 200 Miles distant from our Frontier Inhabitants but it is certain that their Traders between Canada and their new Settlement on the Mississippi make their Rout annually nearer to the Frontier Settlements of Virginia since crossing the Lake Ery which lies about sixty or seventy Miles West of our Mountains they as:cend the River Meamis in their Canoes and thence by a short Land Carriage pass into the Great River Occaback and with its Stream are carried into the Mississippi not far from their new Colony So that in this Passage they make use of two Rivers which have their Source in the Virginia Mountains And it is reasonable to believe that when ever they have more People on that side the Mountains the natural Curiosity of that Nation will lead them to make

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Discoveries to which the Course of these two Rivers [illegible]
will soon guide them and from thence they may
easily perceive the Manner of our Settlements dis-
-persed and defenceless except what the Difficulty
of passing over such a large Ridge of Mountains &
-fords. They are reckoned about six or seven days
over and what Effect such a finding Out may
have when they grow stronger in those Places
which will not be soon may be easily foreseen.

Quer: 18th. **What** is the Revenue and annual
Produce arising within your Government? And how
is it appropriated?

Answr. **The** Revenue arising within this
Government is two Shillings Sterling on every Hhd of Tobacco
exported abating an Allowance of $\frac{2}{10}$ p Cent to the Masters
of Ships for paying it in Bills of Exchange

Secondly Fifteen Pence p Ton on all Ships and
Vessels trading here commonly called Port Duties.

Thirdly Six Pence p Head on every Passenger imported

Fourthly Fines and Forfeitures for Breaches of
the Penal Laws Contempts of Courts of Justice Breaches of
the Peace & Conviction of Felons or Trespassers.

Fifthly [Lastly] Rights for taking up Land which
is Five Shillings for every Fifty Acres

The three first Branches of the Revenue are
appropriated by the Act of Assembly for raising the

same as are also the Forfeitures for Breaches of Penal Laws for and towards the Support of the Government and its contingent Charges and for maintaining Forts and Fortifications

The Casual Fines and Forfeitures in the fourth Branch were first appropriated to the Support of the Government by Warrant from King Charles the Second and have continued so ever since.

The last Branch of the Rights was establish.ed by the Order of the Governor and y^e^ Council in the Year 1699 to supply the Defect of Importa.tion Rights on which only People were then en.titled to take up Lands and since that Time has made a considerable Addition to the Revenue

All these several Branches amount One year with another for these Ten years past to £4000 p^r^ Annum or near that Sum

Quer^s^. 19^th^ What are the Ordinary and extraordinary Expences of your Government?

Quer^s^. 20^th^ What are the Establishments Civil and Military within your Government? And by what Authority do the Officers Civil and Military hold their Places?

Answ^r^. The Ordinary Expences of the Govern.ment including the Governor and Council and all other established Officers Salaries amount to £3395

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p Annum The extraordinary Expences are not easy to be computed because they rise or fall as the Exigences of the Government require But if it be demanded what the Casual Expences may amount to when no extraordinary accidents happen It is answered That the Charge of Expresses and Messen.gers of repairing the Governors House and other Incidents come to about 200£ p Annum But on extra.ordinary Occasions such as the alarms of Indians by Land or Foreign Enemies by Sea repairing of Batteries Removing of Great Guns Ammunition &c. (p 42.) from one Place to another Dispatching Orders to the Militia These and such like Services have ex.ceeded double that Sum

The Establishments paid out of the Stand.ing Revenue are as follow

	£
To the Governor p. Annum	2000
To the Gentlemen of the Council	600
To the Judges and Officers of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer	200
To the Auditor General of the Plantations by Patent under the Great Seal	100
To the Solicitor of the Virginia affairs by the appoint.ment of the Governor	100
To the Kings Attorney General	70
To the Clerk of the Council by Commission from the Governor for Salary and all Necessarys for the Council Office	100

To the Adjutant by Commission from the Governor 150

To the Armourer at Williamsburg by the Governors Warrant 12.

To the Gunners of the several Batteries by Commission from the Governor ..... } 47: 0: 0

Allowance to Ministers preaching before the Gen. eral Courts eight Sundays in the Year (each Court by a late Law having six Days more added to it ..... } 16: 0: 0

£339 5 : :

A further allowance of forty Shillings for each Sermon preached before the General Assembly when it sits ..... }

The Receiver General holds his Place by a Warrant under the Kings Sign Manual and has a Salary of 5 p Cent p on all the Money he receives

The Deputy Auditor who acts by Commission from the Auditor General of the Plantations has the like Salary of 5 p Cent on all the Revenues he audits

The Bishop of London's Commissary has an annual Salary out of the Quit Rents of £100

The Attorney General has an Additional Salary out of the same Fund of £50 p Annum

These are the only Establishments charged on the Standing Revenue

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE HUNTINGTON LIBRARY

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE

C.O.5:1326

Williamsburg Novem.r 6th. 1747.

V: 109. [P. 5-7]

[A Duplicate]

Orig.l not Rec.d.

My Lords

Having been lately much solicited by several Persons in Partnership, for Grants for Lands lying on the Western Side of the great Mountains, where We have already two Counties well peopled, very near, if not upon the Borders of some of the Branches of the Mississippi, extending to the Lake Erie (which would cut off the Communication the French have from their Place to Canada;) in Order, as it is the Center of all His Majesty's Provinces, to the carrying on a more extensive Skin-Trade with several Nations of Indians, who are willing to enter into Commerce with Us: tho' I am persuaded that the granting such Petitions would in the Course of a few Years be productive of many National Advantages, as well as a great Increase of His Majesty's Quit-Rents, yet I thought, and the Council concurr'd with Me in Opinion, that We ought not to comply therewith till His Majesty's Permission was first obtain'd. I therefore beg of Your Lordships that I may be inform'd of the Royal Sentiments on this Head.

Inclosed I send Your Lordships the Account of His Majesty's Revenue of 2d per Hhd &c. from the 20th of April 1747. to the 25th of last

Month; and am with unfeigned Duty and Regard.

Your Lordships,

most obedient humble Servant

William Gooch

[P 549]

I lately sent your Lordships a first and second Letter recommending Mr John Lewis to the vacant Seat in the Council occasioned by the Death of Mr Taylor.

[P 550]

Endorsed. Virginia / Letter from Sr Wm Gooch / Bart. / Lt Govr of Virginia, to the Board, / dated the 6th of Novr 1747, acquainting / them that sevl Persons in Partner- / -ship had made Application to / him for Grants of Lands on the / Western side of the Great Mountains / setting forth the Advantages that / would attend the making such / Grants, & desiring the Royal / Sentiments on that Head. / Recd Decr ye 17th / Read Dito ... } 1747. / V: 109. / Abstr

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Acco: of his Majestys Revenue of 2p Phogshead &c: arising within this

Colony of Virginia from the 26th of April 1747 to the 25th of October 1747.

The Receiver General doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows

	£	s	d
To Ballance of the last Acco:	4049.	17.	1
The Acco: of the Upper District of James River	855.	10.	6
The Acco: of the Lower District of James River	222.	1.	10
The Acco: of the District of York River	862.	13.	7.
The Acco: of the District of Rappahannock River	892.	15.	-
The Acco: of the District of South Potomack	399.	10.	7
The Acco: of the Port of Accomack			
The Acco: of sundry Rights of Land Sold	423.	16.	2
The Acco: of Fines and Forfeitures	4.	1.	3
	£ 7730.	6.	2

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself By the payment of the following Sums

By a Warrant to the Governor for half a Years Salary	£ 1000.	-	-
By a Warrant to the Gentlemen of the Council for Ditto	300.	-	-
By a Warr: to the Judges & other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Terminer	100.	-	-
By a Warrant to the R: Honble Horatio Walpole Esq: Auditor of the Plantations for half a years Salary	50.	-	-
By a Warr: to Peter Lehenp Esq: Sollicitor of the Virginia Affairs for Ditto	50.	-	-
By a Warr: to Peyton Randolph Esq: his Majestys Attorney Genl for Ditto	35.	-	-
By a Warrant to Nath: Walthoe Esq: Clerk of the Council for Ditto	50.	-	-
By a Warrant to Laurence Washington Adjutant for Ditto	75.	-	-
By a Warrant to Joseph Davenport Armourer for Ditto	6.	-	-
By a Warrant to the Gunners of the Batteries for Ditto	21.	-	-
By a Warrant to the Ministers Attending one General Court	6.	-	-
By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governors house	55.	13.	11
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges	363.	10.	8
By a Warr: for Reimbursing the Charge of provisions for the Company sent to New York on the Expedition against Canada	400.	-	-
By Allowance to the Receiver General of 2 p6: on £3267. 1. 6 for Negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London	16.	6.	8
By Allowance to the Auditor a 5 p6: on £3680. 9. 1	184.	-	5
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same sum	184.	-	5
So that the sum Disburst amounts to	£ 2896.	12.	1
And there will remain due to Ballance this Acco:	4833.	14.	1
	£ 7730.	6.	2

John Grymes Rec: Gen:

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA

[p. 550]

October the 29th 1747.

I have Examined the within Acco:t of his Majestys Revenue Commencing the 25 th of April 1747. And ending the 25 th of October 1747 and have Compared every Article with its proper Voucher produced by John Graymes Esq:r Receiver General and find the Charge thereof amount-ing to seven thousand seven hundred Thirty Pounds six shillings & two pence and the Discharge to Two thousand eight hundred ninety six Pounds twelve shillings & one penny both truly stated so that there is due to his Majestys Revenue for Ballance of the Acco:t Four thousand eight hundred thirty three pounds fourteen shillings & one penny sterling.

John Blair D. Aud:r

October the 29th 1747.

The within Acco:t Compared and Examined by John Blair Esq:r Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council & sworn to by John Graymes Esq:r Receiver General.

(Sealed) William Gooch

[p. 551]

Endorsed. Virginia. / The Account of his Maj:ty's / Revenue of 2 p:r p:d Hogshead &c:a / arising within the Co-lony of Virginia / from the 25th of April 1747. to the 25th / of October 1747. / Recd with S:r Wm Gooch's / Letter dated the 6th Nov:r 1747. / Recd Dec:r ye 17th. / Read Ditto..... } 1747. / V:110 /

[in another hand] The last of / this Volume.